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Armenian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Congress Announced

GF221903 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Statement of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] To the delegates of the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress:

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee informs the delegates of the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress that the congress will open at 1000 on 24 January in the Concert Hall of the Sports and Concert Complex. The auditing of delegates, which began today at the Armenian Communist Party headquarters is to continue on 23 January from 1000 until 2000.

28th Congress Concluded

GF262014 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress resumed its work at the Concert Hall of the Sports and Concert Complex yesterday.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, opened the morning session and declared that due to the successful fulfillment of the 1985 social and economic state plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan, its achievements in the all-union socialist competition, and to welcome the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress in a worthwhile way, for the 10th successive time Soviet Armenia has been awarded with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Trade Unions Council, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner. The Order of theRed Banner has also been awarded to Yerevan and Kirovakan cities, and numerous rayons and labor collectives. On that occasion he congratulated the congress delegates and all the republic's workers and wished them further labor successes in the fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the realization of new great achievements.

The delegates then reviewed the (?reports) of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Auditing Commission.

The debate was participated by Emanuel Manukyan, editor of *SOVETAKAN AYASTAN*; [name indistinct], secretary of Armenian Writers Union Bureau and director of Armenian Department of Soviet Literature group; (?Eduard Avakyan), republic's minister of industrial construction, (?Boris Midikolov), employee of Yerevan communications factory; and [name indistinct], secretary of Massis shoe production association party committee. A debate was held on the first four issues of the congress' agenda.

The congress assessed the activity of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee in the past period. The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the report on the (?activity) of the Armenian Communist Party. The congress adopted a decree on the new (?version) of the CPSU Central Committee Program and the ammendments made in the (?tasks) by the CPSU Central Committee Statutes. (?The congress also approved the report of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission).

The delegates then reviewed the next agenda issue, the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development for the Period of 1986-1990 and Until the Year 2000. Fadey Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, spoke on this issue. A debate was held on the speech. The congress approved the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development for the Period of 1986-1990 and Until the Year 2000 and unanimously adopted a corresponding decision. The congress then elected the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee leading bodies. It unanimously elected the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Auditing Commission, and delegates to the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the closing address at the congress. Amid the loud applause of the delegates Comrade Demirchyan declared closed the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress, and [words indistinct].

Plenum Elects, Appoints Officials

GF271050 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which was elected at the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress, was held yesterday.

The plenum elected Karen Demirchyan as first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade Yuriy (Kochetkov) as second secretary of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum elected Comrades Vladimir Galumyan, Karlen Gambaryan, Robert Arzumanyan, and Murad Muradyan as secretaries of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum elected Comrades Karlen Dallakyan, Robert Arzumanyan, Mikhail Kolesnikov, Yuriy (Kochetkov), Donara Arutyunyan, Martin Arutyunyan, Suren Arutyunyan, Vladimir Galumyan, Karlen Gambaryan, Vladimir Movsesyan, Murad Muradyan, Suren Petrosyan, Levon Saakyan, Fadey Sarkisyan, and Grant Voskanyan as members of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum elected Comrades Eduard Avakyan, Grant Agopyan, Kerasim Martirosyan, Khristofer Mandalyan, Marius Yuzbashyan, and Gayk Oganyan as candidate members of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Sarkis Khachatryan was elected chairman of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission.

The chiefs of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Departments also were appointed. Comrade Khristofer Mandal-

yan was elected as chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; Comrade Grigor Asatryan, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department; Comrade Levon Nazaryan, chief of the Industry Department; [words indistinct] Murad Muradyan, chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Department; Comrade Mikhail Minasbekyan, chief of the Transport and Communications Department; Comrade Norayr Ayvazyan, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department; Comrade Leonid Agopyan, chief of the Trade and Consumer Services Department; Comrade Mikhail Stepanyan, chief of the Economic Department; Comrade Mavr Davtyan, chief of the Administrative Organs Department; Comrade Albert Stepanyan, chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Zaven Minasyan, chief of the General Department; and Grachik Karapetyan, administrator of the Administration of Affairs.

The plenum appointed Comrade Emanuel Manukyan as editor of *SOVETAKAN AYASTAN*; Comrade Boris Mkrtchyan as editor of *KOMMUNIST*; Comrade (Kurbali Kurbanov), as editor of *SOVIET ERMANISTANI*; Comrade Miro Mstoyan, as editor of *RIYA TAZA*; Comrade Aram Tumanyan, as chief editor of the monthly *LENINYAN ECHEROV*; Robert Govagimyan, as chief editor of the periodical *KUSAKTSAGAN KHOSG*.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was participated in by Comrade (Valentin Gondrachov), chief of CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and Comrade Vladimir Polyakov, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee.

Further on Kirghiz CP Congress Proceedings

Congress Adopts Agenda

LD272208 Frunze Domestic Service in Kirghiz 0200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress started yesterday in Frunze.

The congress was opened by A.M. Masilyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee [word indistinct].

The delegations with great enthusiasm unanimously elected an honorary presidium of the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress made up of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev the head.

The following agenda of the congress was approved.

1. Report by the Central Committee of Kirghizia's Communist Party.

2. Report by the Auditing Commission of Kirghizia's Communist Party.

3. The draft new revised edition of the CPSU Program.

4. The draft changes in the CPSU Statutes.

5. The Draft Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to 2000.

6. The tasks of the Kirghizia Communist Party's leading organs:

a. Central Committee

b. Auditing Commission

7. The election of the delegates to the routine 27th CPSU Congress.

A review report was delivered by Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

A review report was also delivered by Comrade Almayev, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Kirghiz Communist Party.

During the debates, the following comrades made speeches:

Moldobayev, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Kochkin, first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District.

The 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress will continue its work today.

PRAVDA Report

PM281000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents N. Lyaporov and Yu. Razgulayev report under general heading "At the Republican Communist Party Congresses": "Kirghizia: Principles Are Not To Be Waived"]

[Text] Frunze [no date given] — This republic is not large in size, but nature has been unstinting with its gifts here. Opening up these riches with fraternal assistance from the whole country, Kirghizia created a powerful industry and diversified agriculture. Over the last few years, however, the pace of development has slowed down, and, in terms of many indicators, the republic has started to retreat from the positions it had already gained. The reasons for this, and the ways to make the best possible use of the great potential were analyzed in detail at the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress.

The report delivered by A. Masaliyev, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, and the delegate speeches noted that certain successes were achieved in raising the efficiency of social production during the 5-year plan period. The national income growth target was exceeded, and dozens of new enterprises were commissioned during the 5-year plan period. Working people in the agro-industrial complex also scored achievements.

In contrast with the previous congress, however, the delegates spoke least of all about successes. Most speeches left an acute feeling of profound concern at the serious failures in a number of national economic sectors, and of the Communists' unwillingness to tolerate errors, mistakes in leadership of the economy, and a unsuitable style of work.

"In my view," Z. Beyshekeyeva, senior shepherd at Dzhety-Oguzskiy state specialized farm, said during the debate, "the frank and direct discussion was a good feature of our congress."

This is the approach that is indicated, for example, by the fact that the delegates unanimously condemned the desire to embellish reality and gloss over the shortcomings of which many party committees, including the republican Communist Party Central Committee, were guilty in the recent past. For instance, the overfulfillment of plans for volume of industrial output was held out to be a great achievement, but no mention was made of the fact that one in every three enterprises failed to discharge its obligations regarding deliveries. Triumphant reports of the commissioning of new and reconstructed capacities were often heard at plenums and aktiv meetings. But when the results were summed up at the end of the 5-year plan, it became evident that labor productivity in industry had increased only 9 percent instead of 15 percent as planned, while it had actually fallen in agriculture.

Such a style — anything, as long as successes are reported — can be noticed also in consumer goods production. Many and diverse articles appear to have been produced during the 5 years — R13 billion worth. But, as L. Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh cotton textile association, noted, the buyers are by no means always overjoyed when they come across local products.

Changes for the better occurred also in capital construction over the last [illegible], but the housing program remains unfulfilled, and the delegates saw as the main reason for this the unparty-like voluntarist approach toward the leadership of this important sector. M. Logvinov, first secretary of Kalinskiy Party Raykom, described how, on orders from former Central Committee Secretary A. Dzhumagulov, major construction organizations abandoned production, social, and consumer services projects scheduled for commissioning in the oblasts, and hurried to the capital to erect administrative or other "prestige" buildings. Tens of thousands of square meters of marble and granite were used there, and millions of rubles were overspent. And this happened at a time when Frunze alone has 200,000 persons living without public utilities, and tens of thousands of persons are waiting for housing.

It was no accident that the speakers linked the lag in a number of industrial sectors with serious errors in the leadership of the economy and the unsuitable style of work by many party committees, beginning with the republican Communist Party Central Committee. Recently, people there have been carried away by all kinds of lengthy conferences and sessions attended by a large number of people. quite often the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat supplanted the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, and departments, thus reducing their responsibility.

This style of leadership has taken a particular toll on agriculture. Average annual grain production has fallen, and stock unit productivity remains low. The republic is marking time in terms of the production and purchases of livestock and poultry, while in terms of the output of meat products it has slid down to the level of... 1975.

Some people are inclined to attribute these failures to the drought. It was clearly said at the congress: The weather is not to blame. Entire rayons and even oblasts managed to score successes under exactly the same conditions. R. Kulmatov, first secretary of the Osh Party Obkom; Zh. Kadyraliyev, corn-growing team leader at the "Imeni Shopokova" sovkhoz; and other delegates spoke about useful experience and specific plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

What prevents the better utilization of potential? It is, more than anything else, the shortage of initiative and the diminished sense of responsibility for the assigned work.

"As an ordinary worker, I find the actions by some leaders strange," V. Suzykova, milkmaid at the Sokulukskoye experimental farm, said from the congress rostrum. "They say that they yearn for a new style of work, but in actual fact continue to act in the old fashioned way."

Major new tasks face the republic's working people. Discussing the keynote speech and the report by A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, on the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development, the delegates spoke of the need to carry out the restructuring more energetically, and to discover and activate reserves more quickly.

The republican party organization grew noticeably during the period under review. It would seem that the party influence on all sectors of economic and cultural building ought also to have increased. In many instances however, as it was noted at the congress, no such qualitative change has occurred. The main reasons for this are the slackening of political work among the masses, major defects in the selection and education of cadres, and breaches of collectivity in leadership. It was admitted self-critically that the Leninist principles of cadres policy were breached in the republic: People were often appointed to responsible positions by virtue of personal loyalty, kinship, or local favoritism. There was, of course, no question of any exacting evaluation of businesslike qualities — inefficient workers were being shifted from one official position to another.

It is impossible to think of a healthy atmosphere in any party organization without rigorous observance of the principles of collectivity in leadership, constant consultation with Communists, and due consideration for their opinions. A major role in this has to be played by plenums, bureau and secretariat sessions, and other forms for exchanging opinions, elaborating decisions, and efficiently monitoring their execution. It was, however, noted that the role of these collective organs was diminished in the republican party organization, and it often boiled down to a matter of formally approving the decisions made by the top [pervyy] leader. This led to mistakes and to the reduced the activeness of members of collegial organs. It was precisely devi-

ations of this kind that T. Usubaliyev, former first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, committed over a prolonged period of time.

Resolutely condemning such violations and distortions, the congress mapped out measures to improve the atmosphere and the work in all sectors of economic and cultural building. Profound ideological work, structured with due consideration for the new tasks, will further this cause. Quite a few omissions exist in this sphere. The delegates spoke about them and sharply criticized in particular A. Karypkulov, former secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, who was in charge of this important sector and was dismissed for serious shortcomings in his work. But there is also experience which can be relied upon. Every single grain of this experience must be utilized in order to extirpate formalism, verbiage, and bureaucratic didacticism in work with people — this was the subject of speeches by A. Abdukadyrov, leader of a face-working team at the Lenin Komsomol mine; E. Duysheyev, first secretary of the Talas Party Obkom; writer Ch. Aytmatov; and others.

Prior to the congress, the local press published the Kirghiz working people's socialist pledges for 1986. Difficult targets were set in these pledges and in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, which the delegates discussed. The party congress expressed confidence that the Communists, heading the competition, will use their personal example to lead the collectives in the successful implementation of what has been planned.

Further on Lithuanian CP Congress Proceedings

PM271636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86
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[Special correspondents A. Chernyak and D. Shnuykas report under general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Lithuania: Time for Energetic Actions"]

[Text] Vilnius [no date given] — We interviewed several congress delegates in the breaks between sittings.

K. Glikas, chairman of Shakyayskiy Rayon's "Imeni Lenina" kolkhoz:

"There has not been such a sharp report for a long time. It did not miss republican Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and section chiefs, or ministers."

V. Sinitskas, first secretary of the Kapsukas Party Gorkom:

"We were criticized from the congress rostrum for slack exactingness toward cadres. I am enduring much, but we will reply to the criticism in a businesslike fashion, by deeds."

Ya. Leshinskene, cutter at Shyaulyay's "Elnyas" leather and footwear association:

"The simple truth: If everyone works with total dedication at his work station, we will advance a long way forward! The time has come for energetic actions. It is necessary to get into the mood for strenuous and qualitatively new work. This idea, as you yourselves noted, ran clearly through the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee report to the congress which was delivered by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, and through the delegate speeches."

Yes, Lithuania's Communists approached the evaluation of their work with enhanced exactingness. The republic's working people completed the 11th 5-Year Plan quite well. National income growth is one of the economy's basic indicators. It increased by 25.4 percent instead of the 17 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan. industry produced diverse output worth almost R1 billion in excess of targets. All the projects envisaged in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were commissioned. More housing than planned was constructed, and the material base of health care services, culture, and education was strengthened.

Successes were also scored by the countryside's working people. They coped with sales to the state of all products except meat. Not a single unprofitable farm remains.

As we can see, the facts and figures are expressive. But no one was hypnotized by them. In actual fact, rather a small portion of the report was devoted to successes.

"The Communist Party Central Committee and I, as its first secretary, must continue to raise the standards of leadership of party committees, render them greater assistance, and ensure that everyone works energetically, with the due businesslike efficiency," the keynote speaker said.

A tone of dissatisfaction with what had been acheived became the leitmotiv of the entire discussion. It was noted with concern, for example, that plan discipline is still shaky. The attention given to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is still inadequate. The assimilation time for over one-half of inventions stretches to 6 or more years. Labor productivity growth resulting from the introduction of new equipment as a proportion of total labor productivity growth has fallen from 41 percent in 1981 to 33 percent in 1984. What else was to be expected, given the fact that the design capacity of only one-half of automated and mechanized flowlines was being fully utilized, while a significant proportion of the latest equipment operated only on a single work shift.

The main reasons behind the existing shortcomings are the continuing slack order and discipline in production and the insufficient degree of responsibility by cadres for the work entrusted to them, the delegates noted. The inadequate exactingness toward party committees and economic workers by the republican Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms is equally to blame.

The question of enhancing output quality was raised in pointed terms. "We often have occasion to blush when products are sent back to us," party group organizer L. Lukicheva, radio set assembly worker at the Shyaulyay television plant, said from the congress rostrum. "There are many measures to improve quality, but their effect is not always evident."

Take savings as another example. Almost every party organization has its thrift measures, but they are like decorations — just in case an inspection takes place. Meanwhile, over one-third of rolled ferrous metals goes to scrap in machine building enterprises. Resource-saving technologies are only slowly being introduced in the republic, and unsatisfactory use is made of secondary resources. As we can see, life points in one direction, while measures and paperwork pull in another.

Major tasks have been assigned to working people in agriculture for the new 5-year plan period: The average annual volume of gross output has to be increased by 14-16 percent, while output growth rate has to double. After all, objective conditions for this do exist: 79 percent of waterlogged land has been reclaimed, while on average 196 quintals of meat and 833 quintals of milk are obtained for every 100 hectares of agricultural land. Milk yields per cow rose by 505 kg during the 5-year plan period, and now stand at 3,447 kg annually. The accumulated experience must be skillfully utilized. Especially in view of the fact that the republic still has quite a few farms where annual milk yield is under 3,000 kg [per cow], meat production is unprofitable, and grain and potato harvest yields are low.

Participants in the congress expressed great expectations from the restructuring in the management of agriculture.

"We would like to enjoy full rights as masters of the land," L. Radenas, chairman of Radvilishskiy Rayon's "Imeni Chernyakhovskogo" kolkhoz, noted. "There must be less tutoring of economic managers, there must be more autonomy, and there must be specific local assistance."

The congress drew urgent attention to the further improvement of party organizational and ideological work, the improvement in the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and the psychological reorientation of people in line with the demands of the time. Some leaders have still not overcome placidity and complacency, while their sense for innovation and implacability toward shortcomings are dulled. Other are inclined to look at criticism as an attempt to undermine their authority or cast aspersions on the collective. There still occur instances of embellishment of the state of affairs, truth-varnishing, and negligence in work.

The following examples were cited. V. Vendas, director of Varena's "Myarkis" factory, bought in output worth over R400,000 which his factory had failed to produce, included it in the plan fulfillment accounts, and received a bonus. The primary party organization, while aware of these facts, failed to react to them in any way. The following have been relieved of their duties and severely punished for crude violations of the Leninist norms of party life: V. Kupstas, first secretary of Akmyanskiy Party Raykom; I. Zalepuga, secretary of Skuodasskiy Party Raykom; R. Baltrushis, chairman of Leninskiy Rayispolkom in Kaunas; Yu. Dunauskas, chairman of Shilutskiy Rayispolkom; and others. Analyzing Communists' work in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, the delegates noted that sales of alcoholic beverages in the republic have fallen and that labor discipline has strengthened. But this is only the beginning of the extensive work that still has to be done.

It seems that the report could have given more attention to an analysis of the work by the Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms on organizing the implementation of decisions adopted and proposals made by Communists, and to the monitoring and verification of execution.

"The last congress urgently raised the question of supplying stockmen with special clothing. Five years have passed since, and nothing has changed," party group organizer R. Baronaytene, milkmaid in Vilkavikshskiy Rayon's "Pyargale" kolkhoz, said.

"A resolution was adopted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republican government to assist the laggard rayons, but it has also remained unfulfilled," L. Galvyalene, first secretary of Zarasayskiy Party Raykom, said.

Several other decisions have also simply remained on paper. Why? What lessons are to be learned from this? Who is specifically to blame for it? There were no answers to these questions.

The press, radio, and television must play a substantial role in extirpating everything that is old and sluggish and in promoting the new tasks and methods of work. Primarily, they themselves must be restructured in line with the demands of the time. Unfortunately, only three standard phrases were devoted to the work of the republic's mass news media.

The precongress documents — the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development — were discussed with great activeness, and received unanimous approval.

Further on Moldavian CP Congress Proceedings

PM271328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86
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[Special correspondents V. Glagolev and B. Yevladov report ucder general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congress": "Moldavia: Mobilization for Acceleration"]

[Text] Kishinev [no date given] — The first thing each one of the 1,160 delegates to the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress saw on entering the registration hall was an unusual exhibition. Eye-catching display boards showed the republic's considerable achievements during the last 5 years. Right next to them however, there were boards showing the errors and defects in work, while the large stand "Attention: Rejects" exhibited products whose very appearance was an indictment against their makers.

Some people even raised doubts:

"Was it really necessary to make such a show of our misfortunes?"

"It was absolutely necessary," was the answer, "if we want to correct them more quickly...."

The report delivered by S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that, in terms of absolute growth of industrial and agricultural output, the past 5 years substantially exceed the level of achievements in each of the preceding 5-year periods.

It was, however, noted from the congress rostrum that very large reserves for improving the state of affairs still remain unutilized. The republic has failed to meet the plan targets for industrial output growth rates, for some types of agricultural produce, for the commissioning of fixed assets, for retail trade turnover, and for consumer services for the population. The speakers correctly perceived the main reason for this in the fact that many party organizations and the republic Communist Party Central Committee failed to promptly evaluate the changes in the economic situation, to display persistence in reorganizing the structure, forms, and methods of management, and to overcome the inertia of old-fashioned methods.

It was also said that there was inadequate exactingness toward republic ministries and departments and a lack of constant monitoring of the execution of decisions. The party committees have still not restructured their activity as demanded by the decisions of the party Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the Central Committee resolution on the report by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Sector headquarters staffs have not eradicated the predilection for formalistic and bureaucratic methods of management. Many leaders clearly underestimate the potential of scientific and technical progress for the intensification of production and have failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from the Jun. (1985) conference in the CPSU Central Committee.

Serious criticism was leveled in this connection against the collegiums of the republic Ministry of Construction and Gosstroy and against Ye. Vlasov, chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, who failed to take effective measures to correct major errors in the planning and organization of affairs. For example, capital investments were channeled primarily into new construction, while the retooling of existing enterprises was held back without justification. It is also indicative that 70 percent of new capacities were not assimilated on schedule.

The speeches by A. Zhuchenko, president of the republic Academy of Sciences; V. Glebov, first secretary of the Tarakliyskiy Party Raykom; and others dealt with questions of the integration of fundamental science with agro-industrial complex enterprises, the creation of scientifically substantiated crop farming systems, and topical ecological issues.

Party committees in many of the republic's rayons have managed to take the lead in extensive work linked with the intensification of agriculture, the introduction of scientifically substantiated crop farming systems and industrial type technologies, and the processing and storage of output. For example, Floreshtskiy Rayon was criticized at the previous Moldavian Communist Party congress for slow rates of economic development. This rayon is now among the leaders. The party raykom and the primary party organizations drew correct conclusions and reinforced the decisive sectors with skilled cadres. Positive improvements have also been achieved in many other rayons. However, many urgent problems in the republic's agriculture are still awaiting solution.

Delegates spoke with alarm about the failure to meet grain production plans. Many farms committed crude violations in the use of advanced technologies. In order to meet the new 5-year plan's targets, the republic must achieve stable high harvest yields from its fields, and this requires that grain harvest yields of 43-45 quintals [per hectare] be ensured already this year.

The Communist Party Central Committee is taking steps to correct the work style of economic organs. Leaders who could not keep up with the demands of the time have given up their places to workers with initiative and creative thinking. Nevertheless, the delegates pointed out, the shaping of the new structure of management in the republic's agro-industrial complex was launched late and was carried out indecisively, with people looking over their shoulders at the sector's former divisions.

The work that has begun on improving agro-industrial complex management has made it possible to abolish superfluous subdivisions and to release over 7,000 persons from unnecessary office work. But the establishment of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and its local organs does not mean that party committees' concerns for the selection, placement, and education of cadres will come to an end; on the contrary, they will increase.

Much of the delegates' attention was drawn by questions of party organizational work and work with cadres. Moldavia's Communists and all working people, it was noted from the congress rostrum, correctly assessed and approved the principled and consistent fashion in which the republic Communist Party Central Committee recently brought to light and publicized instances of major economic management errors and facts of crude violation of the principles of socialist democracy and legislation. The lenient attitude toward individual workers in the past and the fact that they escaped party organizations' control resulted in a situation where they got the false impression that they were allowed to do whatever they wished and took the path of defrauding the state, embezzlement, and bribe-taking. For this reason a number of soviet and economic leaders have been relieved of their official positions, and some have been expelled from the CPSU and had judicial proceedings instituted against them. Individual party raykom secretaries who committed serious deviations from the principles of party leadership have also been severely punished and expelled from membership in leading organs. The effect of changes for the better can already be felt, the speakers said, but there are no grounds for complacency.

There was a detailed discussion of ideological and educational work at the congress. In many rayons this work clearly lacks sharpness and assertiveness and is conducted in the old-fashioned way, without due consideration for specific conditions. Dondyushanskiy, Novoanenskiy, Leovskiy, Kutuzovskiy, and some other party raykoms are slow in freeing themselves of the deep-rooted simplistic approach toward this complex work and are by no means ridding themselves from the convenient but faulty system of evaluating the effect of education by the number of measures taken.

"The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee," O. Yarandina, a worker at Bendery's "Elektroapparatura" plant, said, "must make more effective use of such a form of living ties with the masses as integrated political days attended by republic leaders. Judging by our city, this form is not used in the best fashion. And another aspect of the work — the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. In our city, for example, the number of liquor stores has been reduced from 89 to 6. Concern must also be shown, however, for working people's meaningful leisure. Economic organizations, the Ministries of Culture and Trade, republic trade union committees, and the Komsomol are still engaged basically in collecting information about successes in combating drunkenness, while essentially they have failed to restructure their work."

The delegates discussed with keen interest the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the coming period.

The speakers declared ardent support for the peace initiatives contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and desire to strengthen the motherland's might with their shock labor.

Further on Tajik CP Congress Proceedings

Congress Continues

LD272209 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik 1415 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 20th congress of the Communist Party of Tajiki stan continued in Dushanbe today. The following comrades took part in discussion of reports by the Central Committee and Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Tajikistan: Medvedev, minister of construction materials industry of the Tajik SSR; and Kalandarov, chairman of the Tajik SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. With this the discussion of reports of the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission of the Tajikistan Communist Party concluded. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, delivered the concluding speech.

The 20th congress unanimously considered the work of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party during the period of the reports as satisfactory. Delegates of the congress unanimously adopted resolutions from the reports of the Central Committee. The report of the Auditing Commission was approved. The 20th congress adopted resolutions on the draft new revised CPSU Program and the draft amended CPSU Statutes.

The congress then began discussions on the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000. Khayeyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, delivered a speech. The following comrades took part in discussions on the subject: Maksumov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Tajik SSR; Kalandarov, Tajik SSR minister of light industry. Khayeyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, delivered the concluding speech. The congress adopted a resolution on the subject.

The delegates to the congress then began discussion on next subject, the election of the leading bodies of the Tajik Communist Party and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress elected the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, the Auditing Commission and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The congress supported (?measures) set out by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on foreign policy, the peace manifesto and disarmament in the 20th century.

With this the 20th congress of the Tajik Communist Party concluded its work.

Appointments, Elections Reported

LD272231 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik 1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The first plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee which was elected by the 20th congress of the Tajik Communist Party was held today. The plenum examined organizational issues.

Makhkamov was elected first secretary of the Central Committee and member of its Bureau.

(Luchinskiy) was elected second secretary of the Central Committee and member of its Bureau.

Bobosadykova, Mirkhalikov and Nasredinov were elected secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Pallayev, Khayeyev, Petkel, (Sukhov) Dadabayev and Khalimov were elected members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Koshlakov, Maksumov and Sultanov were elected candidate members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum approved the following as heads of departments of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee:

(Sukhov), Organizational Party Work Department; Kalandarov, Propaganda and Agitation Department; (?Tavredinova), Culture Department; Rashidov, Science and Education Instutitions Department; (Kayumov), Foreign Relations Department; (?Klyukin), Industry Department; Kozlova, Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department; Olamov, Transport and Communication Department; Nazirov, Construction and Municipal Services Department; Abakanov, Trade and Consumer Services Department; Gafarov, Economic Department; Vakhidov, Agriculture and Food Industry Department; Akilov, Water Resources and Rural Construction Department; (?Ubaydul-

loyev), Administrative Organs Department; Volkova, General Department; Miraliyev, Administration of Affairs Department; (Akhmatova), Party Commission.

The plenum approved the following as editors of the republican newspapers:

Tabarov, *TAJIKISTAN-I SOVETI*; Pshenichnyy, *KOMMUNIST TAJIKISTANA*.

The work of the plenum was attended by Bobykin, head of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Departments of the CPSU Central Committee; and (?Sayenko), responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee.

With this the plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

Demichev Attends Soiree for Folk Dance Veteran

PM261945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Poet of Folk Dance"]

[Excerpts] Moscow — Igor Moiseyev. This now legendary name has never left the posters for 60 years now. It also appears in the program for the ceremonial soiree held 23 January in Moscow, in the P.I. Chaykovskiy concert hall. The USSR Academy Folk Dance Ensemble gave a big and fine performance here to mark the 80th birthday of its founder and constant leader.

The soiree was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

Further on Moscow City Party Conference

Conference Opens

LD241912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th City report and election party conference opened in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today.

The delegates welcomed with stormy prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Nikonov.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State were unanimously elected to the composition of the Presidium of the conference.

Also present here are representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, veterans of the revolution, production frontrankers, workers in science and culture, and military leaders.

The agenda of the conference was approved:

— The review reports of the Moscow Gorkom and the Auditing Commission of the Moscow City CPSU Organization on the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes in the CPSU Statutes andthe Basic Guidelines of the Economic and social Development of the USSR for the period 1986-1990 and the period up to 2000;

— Elections to the CPSU gorkom and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A review report of the Moscow Gorkom was delivered by Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. In the report and speeches the results of the work of the capital's party organization in the period under review were summed up; the tasks arising out of the decisions of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the precongress party documents and the party Central Committee's directions on questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress were examined; and a precise work program for the future was mapped out.

It was noted that during the discussion of the precongress party documents, the line towards resolutely overcoming everything which has become outdated and is hindering progress is meeting with the unanimous support of the capital's working people. The delegates focused a good deal of attention on questions of improving the level of the party's management of the economy and all aspects of the life of the city which has a population of many millions.

Muscovites have in many indices successfully completed the 11th 5-Year Plan, and a good start has been made this year. At the same time, speakers said, there has been a failure to achieve the required progress in transferring the economy on to a path of intensive development, and moving on towards qualitatively new gains and the achievements on this basis of a considerable upsurge in the capital's national economy.

Extensive approaches continue, and at times are multiplying, to the development of the city's national economy. While rate of growth of the capital-labor ratio was maintained almost as before, the annual average rate of growth of industrial production declined. There has been substantial economic distortion. The output-capital ratio continued to fall.

In this connection it was emphasized at the conference that the setting and solving of new and considerably more complex tasks requires an overcoming of inertia and a rejection of outdated methods, but the gorkom's unable to react, in a manner befitting the party, to a fairly large group of managers who, by virtue of a stagnant manner of working and thinking, do not comprehend the essence of what is happening and are rebuilding slowly, biding their time. This leads to lack of responsibility and the old desire to foist a purely economic function on party bodies. Many continue to work at the old speed and have already fallen behind. There has been a lowering of the party's exacting attitude on criteria of socioeconomic development. The precision and clarity of long-term planning has suffered.

The rate of growth of the economy has been deliberately made nonintensive, which is restraining the fuller utilization of existing potential and reserves at enterprises. Over the past 5-year plan a growth of just 4.3 percent was envisaged on annual plans. In actual fact this index was exceeded nearly threefold. One could hardly call that heroism.

A similar approach was made in planning labor productivity. Permanent satisfaction with one's work, and in the case of many cadres, with themselves, has brought great damage to the city's party organizations.

The fact that a number of CPSU raykoms and front-ranking party organizations did not alter their style and methods of management in the light of today's demands gives rise for concern.

Thoroughly examining the state of affairs in the city's economy the conference participants analyzed in detail issues relating to the implementation of the 13 specific integrated programs which embrace all the basic areas of the city's development, the efficient utilization of the capital's production potential, the raising of labor productivity and output quality, the reduction of manufacturing costs, and the reinforcement of the economic regime.

The delegates put forward businesslike proposals for improving the activity of ministry party organizations, which are required to increase the role and responsibility of apparatus workers in transforming each department into a headquarters of scientific and technical progress.

Capital construction came in for serious criticism at the conference. It was pointed out that in Moscow the volume of construction and installation work and labor productivity in the industry are practically not growing at all. However, the communist leaders of the relevant directorates of the Moscow Gorispolkom are doing little to increase the capacity of construction organizations.

Issues of social policy demand particular attention from party organizations. The work of the trade sector as well as that of public catering and domestic services bureaus is attracting many complaints from Muscovites. An integrated program for the development of goods production and services up until the end of this century has now been worked out in the capital. The delegates said that all branches of industry, irrespective of their specialization and the department to which they belong must make their own contribution to the implementation of this program.

The improvement of housing conditions for the city's population is an acute problem. The activity of the services of the municipal economy and of transport is still not meeting the needs and requirements of Muscovites. Questions of health care, education, culture, physical education and sport were examined in detail. Stress was placed on the need to further strengthen socialist legality and law and order and to overcome drunkenness, parisitism and other antisocial phenomena.

Issues relating to increasing ideological and educational work were profoundly and comprehensively analyzed at the conference. This work demands a decisive improvement in the primary cells of labor collectives and workteams, and at places of residence.

To creatively develop the style of party work — this thought ran through all the delegates speeches. Thousands of critical observations and proposals were put forward by the capital's Communists in the course of the report and election campaign. This bears witness to a rise in the activity and fighting spirit of the party organizations, and to a rise in their responsibility for implementing the party's policy. At the same time, the reports and elections showed serious shortcomings in the style and methods of the CPSU gorkom and raykoms. It is now important to everywhere secure the proper influence of party organizations on solving key production and educational tasks.

The delegates also heard a report by the Auditing Commission of the Moscow City CPSU organization.

The conference is continuing its work.

Yeltsin Address

LD242335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video of Yeltsin address at Moscow party report and election conference]

[Text] The 26th city report and election party conference opened today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow.

Taking part in the work of the conference are: Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State were unanimously elected to membership of the conference Presidium. Representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, veterans of the revolution, production frontrankers, scientific and cultural figures and military leaders are also present.

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered the review report of the Moscow Gorkom. [Video shows presidium. The following officials are identified while taking their seats:Front row from left to right, Aliyev, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Velikhov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Chebrikov; second row from left to right, Nikonov, Kapitonov, Talyzin, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Sokolov, Demichev. Yeltsin is at the rostrum, front left. No other officials can be identified]

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Comrades! For the 26th time Communists of the Moscow Gorkom have come together, in the words of Lenin, to collectively discuss a question, express and hear various opinions, find out the view of the majority, and bring this view out in decisions. In the past review period, for the entire party and country, the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum was a special turning point. At the plenum the party revealed unfavorable trends which had taken place and worked out the concept of accelerating social and economic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and a qualitative transformation of all aspects of the life of society. This strategic policy met with the complete understanding and approval of Communists and of all working people.

Comrades, our party is moving toward its regular, 27th congress. This congress undoubtedly will be of historic significance. It will confirm the targets for the current 5-year period and for the longer term and tasks in achieving a new qualitative state of Soviet society. The Moscow city party organization is also preparing for this event with particular responsibility. During party organizations' discussion of the draft precongress documents, a significant number of proposals and critical observations have been expressed directed at the gorkom and raykoms, the goris-

polkoms and rayispolkoms, and leaders of enterprises and organizations. In many collectives the thought is being expressed that the restructuring of the economy and public life must begin with cadres, with each person, with his or her personal attitude toward work. It is essential that we conduct our further discussion of improving the work of the gorkom and of the city's party organizations in this key. It must be stated frankly that the gorkom, its Bureau and Secretariat have primarily been unable to effect the proper psychological restructuring of party and other cadres. At some stage or other the gorkom's and party's exactingness toward their work was relaxed. In the style of work, an atmosphere of ostentation, overemphasizing successes and covering up shortcomings has developed; and this has given rise to a carefree attitude and to inertia. Perhaps some will think such assessments too harsh; but sooner or later they will have to be stated. Such a self-critical assessment is made incumbent upon us by the special role in our party played by the Moscow city party organization in the ranks of which work Communists from all the union central apparatuses, ministries, and departments. [end recording]

Further, the rapporteur devoted great attention to issues relating to improving the level of party management of the economy and all aspects of life of the multimillion-inhabitant city. On many indices Muscovites have successfully completed the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and have made a good start this year. Well-tried forms of party influence on the development of the economy have been employed in the capital. Comrade Yeltsin noted that Moscow, as a leading industrial zone, must set an example of rational management and the utilization of intensive development methods and set the tone of social and economic transformations in the country. The rapporteur stressed that in the review period party exactingness toward criteria of social and economic development was lowered. Many justified complaints are being drawn by the activity of the trade and domestic services sphere, the development of the health care system, and the operation of the city's transport.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Muscovites are no longer simply complaining. They are indignant at the work of passenger transport. Their displeasure is already a collective vexation; The problem is becoming political. I decided to travel on the city transport and to talk with people at the bus stops, and it is no longer just an abstract matter to me. People have reason to be indignant, and they are so far quite patient. For various reasons, up to 35 percent of the available vehicles do not go out on the routes every day. An automated traffic control system has not been introduced. Comrades, we must be extremely attentive in everything which concerns the human being and his work, his material welfare, and his leisure. Comrade Gorbachev stressed in his speeches that this is a key political issue for us. In the final analysis, all our efforts in economics are directed at raising the living standard of the people. This is the highest goal of the party and this is confirmed in the city by certain results. But, unfortunately, much has not been done.

The main thing is that the control of the gorkom has been weakened in determining the development strategy of the social sphere. As a consequence, housing problems, social and cultural construction, and concern for the development of a commercial network and a services sphere have not become major tasks for party, administrative, and economic managers. The number of complaints to the Central Committee from Muscovites is growing, particularly complaints on these questions. Last year there were twice as many complaints as in 1982. In the social sphere, provision for the inhabitants of Moscow has lagged behind the norm, according to many indicators. [end recording]

Comrade Yeltsin went on to give a profound and comprehensive analysis of the problems connected with raising ideological-educational work.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Party life which is healthy, principled, specific in its manifestations and concerns; which is characterized by its humanity, openness, by making public its plans and decisions, by its concern for the matter in hand — this is what we need in our city party organization. While perfecting the style of our work, we must emphasize the main thing — fostering the personal responsibility and discipline of cadres. Comrade Communists, Moscow is the capital of our state, and this places a particular responsibility on the city's Communists. The working people of Moscow have adopted difficult pledges for the year 1986. The contribution of Muscovites to the general cause of economic and social transformations in the country and to the fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan will depend on their fulfillment. [as heard] This must pass through the consciousness of each of us. The unfailing fulfillment of planned tasks, conscientious, creative and highly productive labor are not just an obligation but also a patriotic duty. We must prove in all our work that Muscovites are as good as their word and that their unity will always be a criterion of the political honesty of the city's Communists. [applause] [end recording]

Conference Ends

LD251725 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS — Everything that has been planned is connected above all with solicitude for people, an effort to improve further the living standards of the Muscovites. This was stressed at the Moscow city report and election conference, which closed here today. In conformity with these aims the delegates have outlined ways for improving organizational, mass-political and ideological activity of the party organizations. The conference has elected the leading bodies of the Moscow city party organization and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress scheduled to open in February. Today at the plenary meeting of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU, Boris Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU. Taking part in the conference were Mikhail Gorbachev and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

Perm Oblast Party Conference Mood Assessed

PM231610 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Own special correspondents Yu. Nikolayev and I. Filimonov report: "Bitter Medicine; Notes From the Perm Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The fact that the speakers were not satisfied with

complaining about certain obkom workers but drew broad generalizations from individual cases was a particularly valuable point in the conversation that was held.

On the obkom's initiative many special seminars and scientific and technical conferences devoted to the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress have been held in the oblast, and it is very disappointing, the speakers noted, that a considerable number of them were declaratory or purely didactic.

All the obkom secretaries, other bureau members, and department chiefs had to listen to well argued reproaches leveled against them. The conference lasted 2 days and there was tension in the hall throughout. A businesslike and exacting atmosphere... When Obkom First Secretary B.V. Konoplev was talked about, he was brought largely to account for the fact that the obkom is being too slow in bringing its work style and methods into line with the principled demands of the CPSU Central Committee, permits errors in cadre selection and placement, and is insufficiently concerned about carrying out decisions that are taken. This approach made it possible to broadly highlight the obkom's activity and to conduct creative criticism.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has repeatedly addressed the Perm CPSU Obkom's practical activity and its quest for ways and means of galvanizing the working masses and improving the effectiveness of party work. In particular, the newspaper has written about the well known obkom plenum which examined the report on the activity of its bureau and secretariat. Setting themselves up as targets, the leaders of the oblast party organization were aiming to improve demandingness, raise the level of criticism and self-criticism, and accustom the aktiv to frank and impartial exchanges of opinions. Judging by the conference that has just ended, this directive is now being implemented. And, obviously, that is why B.V. Konoplev was reelected obkom first secretary at an organizational plenum and had every justification for saying that in all his many years of practicing party work he could not remember such an impassioned, exacting, and constructive conversation. It is now important for the atmosphere of such high party demandingness to become a daily norm of life for Communists in the western Urals.

O.S. Belyakov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Smyslov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, took part in the conference's work.

Orenburg Oblast Party Conference Reported

PM261305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Undated report by "our special correspondents" I. Podsvirov and A. Usoltsev on Orenburg Oblast party conference: "Lack of Principledness"]

[Excerpts] Orenburg — Summing up the results of the period under review and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, A.N. Balandin, first secretary of the Orenburg CPSU Obkom, concluded that Orenburg Oblast "has reached a new, qualitatively higher stage." It would, of course, be wrong to overlook definite successes achieved in the oblast's economic and social development in recent years. Industrial production has increased and labor productivity has risen. Nonetheless, the oblast has not met the 5-year plan targets for either of these indicators.

A particularly alarming situation has developed in agricultural production. Agro-industrial complex workers owe the state around 9 million metric tons of grain. Crop production in the last 5-year plan decreased by 20 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Against the backdrop of this — let us be frank — unfavorable picture, the tone of the discussion set by the report considerably reduced the effectiveness of the party analysis, in our view, preventing it from revealing the whole truth and jointly mapping out ways of overcoming the protracted stagnation in the economy.

Some people might object to this, claiming that nothing but criticism was heard at the conference. True. But you got the impression that some speakers, despite their formally critical remarks, were actually trying to sidestep a thorough discussion of overdue issues or only mentioned them in passing.

And, above all, they essentially sidestepped the main problem which worries us all, namely the problem of Orenburg grain. The demand of the CPSU Central Committee which drew the attention of the party obkom to the unsatisfactory leadership in the development of the grain sector was mentioned only fleetingly at the conference. The failures which were allowed to occur in the last 5-year plan were analyzed in detail at the CPSU obkom in July 1985.

Since then 6 months have passed. Yet the disease of complacency and liberalism which, as the party Central Committee noted, afflicts both the CPSU obkom and the oblispolkom, persist largely as before.

The report mentioned, for instance, the gross miscalculations which were allowed to occur in the leadership of agricultural production at the Oktyabraskiy CPSU Raykom and Rayispolkom. "The state of affairs in the rayon," the keynote speaker lamented, "was discussed on several occasions at the party obkom, the oblispolkom, and the oblast agro-industrial association, but so far there have been no noticeable changes."

Yet is there any reason at all to expect such changes? After all, the unworthy style of work of K.N. Zhigunov, first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom, has been discussed at oblast organizations for a long time. The CPSU obkom bureau also failed to display an exacting party approach to this rayon leader when he reported to it in August 1985.

"Yes, he ought to be punished," A.N. Balandin, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom remarked at the time. "But the rayon party conference is approaching and how can we recommend a man with a reprimand for reelection as party secretary?"

And he proposed that discussing the matter would be enough. The other bureau members obediently concurred with his view. Zhigunov went back to his rayon with a clean record card. And, as we can see, the situation there is unsatisfactory.

Alas, this case is not just a vexing excerption to the rule. For a long time the party obkom and its sections also tolerated the complacency which reigned in Kurmanayevskiy, Sharlykskiy, and Ponomarevskiy CPSU Raykoms. There too, criticism and self-criticism were not in favor, and things went from bad to worse. As for the obkom, it confined itself to noting the shortcomings but failed to adopt any effective measures.

Concern about grain — an object of pride for Orenburg farmers from time immemorial — could have been transformed into an open moral lesson for the conference participants. But the lesson did not take place...

Indeed, a great deal depends on the correct stance of party organizations, which must train reliable cadres and, while aiming at cadre stabilization, must at the same time enhance exactingness toward cadres and resist unjustified redeployment. Last year sharp criticism was leveled at the Orenburg CPSU Obkom in connection with defects in its work with cadres. Therefore it was no accident that the "cadre merry-go-round" was again the subject of discussion at the present conference.

What, if not gross miscalculations on the part of the obkom and the oblispolkom, is to blame for the fact that 50 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors and 70 percent of chief specialists were replaced during the past 5-year plan? Furthermore, it seems impossible to get rid of the practice whereby leaders who have committed a misdemeanor are discussed in camera, in a narrow circle, and subsequently transferred from one leading post to another.

Some time ago, P.M. Labanov, secretary of the Orenburg CPSU Gorkom, was released from this post. And soon afterward he suddenly resurfaced in the seat of deputy chief of the Orenburg main construction administration. He proved unequal to this job too, so they "fixed him up" with another leading post as chief of the rural construction administration. The fact that the organization of rural construction leaves much to be desired was lamented by virtually half the speakers at the conference. What about Labanov then? Shortly before the conference he quietly took his leave and departed from the oblast...

Many complex problems confront the oblast party organization in the new 5-year plan. The country expects from Orenburg working people a decisive step forward in the qualitative development of the economy and in the social reorganization of all spheres of life. Mobilizing Communists to fulfill these tasks, the party obkom must boldly seek to eliminate the discrepancy between the sharp criticism expressed in public and the half-measures which are frequently adopted backstage. It is a question of radically changing the style of work, overcoming complacency and liberalism, and enhancing exactingness toward cadres. And this can be achieved only if the condition formulated in the report is heeded without fail: "Many of the omissions in the work of the party obkom could be avoided if criticism of its bureau and secretaries was heard more frequently at CPSU obkom plenums and our aktivs."

Let us add: Provided that this criticism is received in the right way and followed up with constructive measures which would help to overcome negative phenomena and ensure steady progress.

Krasnodar Kray Party Conference Held

PM241411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by K. Aksenov and M. Stepichev: "Severity of Appraisals. Party Life: At Report and Election Conferences"]

[Excerpts] Krasnodar — Speaking at a Krasnodar Party Kraykom plenum last year, V. Sergeyko, first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom, criticized the kray's organs for errors in planning. The issue was soon put to a session of the kraykom bureau. What transpired? Collectives were being placed in unequal conditions through lack of system in setting farms their targets on the principle of what had been achieved. One rayon worked unencumbered and was among the leaders, while others, at times with indicators that much higher, remained in arrears to the state.

The kraykom bureau implemented measures which made it possible to eliminate this distortion. Scientists have carried out research, taking into account the potentials of each rayon and farm. Planning has now been placed on a scientific basis.

This is one example of how a specific approach to the solution of problems is being established in the kraykom's work and of how critical observations are being given greater attention. The struggle against sensationalism, which once flourished, and against excessive praise of achievements, and ostentation has been stepped up. This was also apparent during the work of the kray conference, at which I. Polozkov, first secretary of the party kraykom, submitted a report.

B. Ponomarenko, secretary of the kray party committee, was strongly criticized at the conference; he willingly takes on the resolving of current tasks and supervises individual projects while overlooking the main thing — increasing the efficiency of the construction sector as a whole.

Or this example. A large chemical plant is being built in the Kuban intended to supply the kray with mineral fertilizers. V. Yershov, a machine operator at this enterprise who addressed the conference, spoke with concern over the fact that its capacities are not being utilized to their full extent. The plant suffers from holdups in raw material deliveries and lacks sufficient manpower.

"In my view," V. Yershov said, "this is happening because of the party kraykom's weak control over fulfillment of its own decisions. Two years ago a resolution was adopted which instructed builders to annually commission 24,000 square meters of housing. However, last year alone, we were 11,000 square meters short."

Yes, shortcomings in the kraykom's organizational work and in control over the implementation of decisions taken are taking their toll. Kraykom secretaries Yu. Zhurkin, A. Vlasenko, and N. Kondratenko, and heads of department and leading workers

in the krayispolkom were criticized at the conference for this negligence.

The delegate comprehensively discussed problems of cadre work. As is well known, serious violations of the Leninist norms of party life and of the principles of selecting and educating the leading link were recently disclosed in the kray. In recent years the party kraykom has waged a struggle against those who deviate from the norms of the CPSU Statutes and who forget the principles of Soviet morality. For example, N. Sushkov, former first secretary of the Lazarevskiy Party Raykom of the town of Sochi, and V. Ulyankin, chairman of this rayispolkom, were condemned for bribe-taking, and a number of other party, soviet, and economic workers have been removed from their posts.

Questions of cadre policy have been discussed at kraykom plenums and its bureau sessions have heard reports by the Adygey Party Obkom and a number of party committees.

But there is still a great deal of work to do. Violations of party and state discipline, and abuses of official positions, or else even crimes, have still not been eliminated. Why is this happening? Some party committees turn a blind eye to the errors of economic workers and reconcile themselves to cases of bureaucracy, rudeness, conceit, and toadyism. And if they do "castigate" someone for shortcomings, then this is frequently within a narrow circle.

Thus, in the Yeysk Party Gorkom and the Apsheronskiy and Otradnenskiy Party Raykoms, every third leader punished was not discussed in primary party organizations. Or another fact. Last year, more than 600 decisions to penalize party members at fault were counterminded by higher organs owing to excessive liberalism.

The delegates noted that ideological and political work must be improved and greater demands made on leaders. Those who deviate from party norms must be more decisively struggled against.

The conference very energetically discussed precongress documents — the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes to the party Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

I.I. Skiba, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, participated in the conference's work.

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Party Meeting
LD242348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 27th report and election conference of the oblast organization of the CPSU opened in Leningrad today. It was noted in the report read by Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom and in speeches by delegates that the core of all ideological and organizational work is the strengthening the party's management of the economy and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks.

The industries of Leningrad and the oblast fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule in respect of the rate of growth of the volume of production and labor productivity. Rural workers overfulfilled the 5-year plan in sales of animal-husbandry and plant-husbandry produce to the state.

Analyzing the accumulated experience, the conference delegates stressed that the successful fulfillment of the basic socioeconomic problems is connected with implementing the territorial-industrial program "Intensifikatsiya-90," approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Sharp and impartial criticism was made of those who are slow in reorganizing the style and methods of the party's management of the economy, and who rely on increasing paperwork and a self-willed work style. There was reference to raising the personal responsibility of cadres for the unswerving implementation of the party's economic strategy, improving planning, making the maximum use of the tremendous scientific-industrial potential of Leningrad and the oblast, and for strengthening law, order and discipline.

To guard resolutely against losses, the irrational use of raw and other materials must be ended. Special-purpose regional programs have been developed for energy, metal and secondary resources. Consideration has been given to a complex of measures which will radically improve the quality and competitiveness of products bearing the Leningrad mark.

A decision was passed at the conference on the Leningrad Party Obkom accountability report, as was a resolution on drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program and the party Statutes, with amendments proposed. The conference will continue its work tomorrow. [video shows Solovyev speaking, platform and audience]

Ukraine CC Notes Shortcomings 'in Some Branches'
AU221252 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a number of issues concerning preparations for the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

Preliminary results of the work performed by the republic's national economic branches in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan period have been examined.

It has been noted that, in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the succeeding CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic's party, administrative organs, and labor collectives had ensured in the last 5 years the further development of the economy and an increase in production effectiveness. The targets for the volume and growth rates of the national income and the productivity of communal labor have been

exceeded. The plans for the output of many industrial production items of importance have been fulfilled. The procurement of most plant-growing and stockbreeding production items have increased. The plans for putting into service fixed assets and for housing construction have been overfulfilled. An extensive social program has been put into effect.

At the same time, it has been emphasized that some branches have worked below their capacities. Leaders of a number of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations have not displayed the persistence necessary to make use of all possibilities to fulfill accomplish the tasks set for 1985 and the 5-year period as a whole.

In a decision adopted on this issue, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, and departments to thoroughly analyze the causes of the unsatisfactory work performed by lagging enterprises and organizations, and to take concrete steps to improve management in branches, and to ensure that, from the beginning of the current year, work is rhythmic and well-coordinated in all links of the economy. Particular attention has been called to the need to accelerate scientific-technological progress, to make fuller use of the production potential, to improve by all means the quality of production made, to strictly observe contracted obligations, and to use all kinds of resources in a thrifty manner. The task has been set to do everything that is needed for industrial, project, and transport enterprises to perform smoothly under winter conditions, to increase the output of stockbreeding produce, and to improve trade, municipal, and consumer services to the population.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obliged Central Committee departments, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to increase the liability of economic leaders for a better utilization of intensive economic growth factors, for boosting state plan discipline, order, and good organization in production, and for ensuring high rates and quality of work in 1986, and a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The socialist pledges adopted by the working people of the Ukrainian SSR at meetings held in labor collectives for 1986 have been examined and approved. They are to be published in the press.

Armenian CP Chief Demirchyan Interviewed

LD242349 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Yerevan, January 24 TASS — "Our republic has accomplished much during the past five-year-plan period through hard work in the united family of Soviet peoples," Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, has stressed in a talk with a TASS correspondent. He gave the interview on the eve of the 28th congress of the republic's Communists, which opened in Yerevan today.

Republican party forums constitute an important stage in preparations for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to open in Moscow on February 25.

Karen Demirchyan pointed out that the five-year programme was implemented on the whole. Production increased nearly by one-third. The specific share of industry increased in the national income. New facilities were made operational at enterprises. The construction of the vitally important electrified railway between Idzhevan and Razdan was completed.

Armenian farmers made a weighty contribution to resolving the national Food Programme. Production growth is particularly noticeable in live-stock farming.

About 120,000 families improved their housing between 1981 and 1985. New schools, pre-school child-care facilities, hospitals, polyclinics, community centres, libraries, shops and restaurants were opened. The general successes helped increase real per capita incomes, wages and salaries, pensions and allowances.

"Complex and large-scale tasks are facing the republic in the new five-year period," Karen Demirchyan stressed. "The national income is to grow by nearly a quarter, the same increment is planned for industrial production. A great deal of work is to be done, as envisaged by the guidelines for the Soviet Union's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the period up [words indistinct] century. The Communists, all working people in Soviet Armenia are fully prepared for that. We shall apply maximum effort to implement the CPSU plans."

Kunayev Addresses Alma-Ata Oblast Conference

PM241454 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[KAZTAG report: "In An Atmosphere of Principledness, Professionalism, and Demandingness; From the Alma-Ata Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The delegates to the party conference of Kazakhstan's capital oblast held 10-11 January thoroughly analyzed in a principled fashion and with a sense of great responsibility the work of the party obkom, party committees, and the entire oblast party organization during the report period. Critically assessing what has been done, they put forward constructive proposals aimed at improving the style and methods of party leadership, improving affairs in economic and sociocultural building, enhancing Communists' vanguard role, and improving party political, organizational, and ideological work among the masses. D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference's work.

The conference was addressed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev. He noted that Communists and all Soviet people are preparing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a historic landmark in the life of the party and people, in an atmosphere of ever mounting political and labor enthusiasm.

At the concluding stage of the preparations for the party forum the party's great and direct consultation with the people on fundamental questions of the economy and politics is continuing in the country. Report and election party conferences are extensively discussing the documents of immense theoretical and

litical importance approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum — the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Country in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The precongress documents are generating profound satisfaction among all Soviet people, who in word and deed ardently support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Summing up the results of the work that has been done and comprehending the entire responsibility for fulfilling the prescribed tasks of intensifying the economy, at the conferences that are being held the republic's Communists are taking a keen approach to the assessment of what has been accomplished and are conducting a meaningful conversation about accelerating the national economy's development rates.

Delegates' reports and speeches are making an exacting assessment of the practical activity of elective organs and fundamentally criticizing those leaders who permit shortcomings in work and who are unenterprising and slow to resolve urgent tasks linked with carrying out national economic plans, ensuring social development in the cities and the countryside, and educating people.

The rayon and city party conferences were held and the oblast party conferences are concluding in a businesslike way and in the spirit of the demands of the time.

The entire course of this most important of political campaigns in the republic again convincingly attests to the strengthening bonds of friendship and international brotherhood among our peoples and the unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet State.

Having described some of the results of work in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the contribution made by Alma-Ata's people to those results, D.A. Kunayev dwelt on the great tasks which the party organization and the working people of the capital's oblast have to resolve. He noted that they can only be fulfilled if the considerable industrial, scientific, and technical potential created in the oblast, the agro-industrial complex, and the construction industry work at full capacity. But, unfortunately, for the time being the oblast party organization is utilizing this potential very poorly.

Thus, in the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan returns on capital fell in industry even though the value of fixed production capital grew.

The state of plan discipline deteriorated.

Each year more than one third of enterprises fail to ensure plan fulfillment of output deliveries. One enterprise in four fails to fulfill the plan for reducing output prime cost. The shameful practice of downgrading plan targets continues.

Planned capacity is not being reached at a number of enterprises. The pool of metalworking equipment at machine-building enterprises works virtually only one shift.

For many leaders quantitative indicators have overshadowed output quality. At certain enterprises the introduction of new equipment and techniques and the development and assimilation of new output are extremely slow.

The cause of all these and other shortcomings lies in the slackening by certain party organizations of their leadership of the economy and the low standard of work with laggard enterprises.

In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress the party obkom must be rapidly reorientated and focus its efforts to the utmost on ensuring close creative collaboration between science and production.

From the first days of the new 5-year plan it is necessary to make a solid and reliable start everywhere and to provide a smooth rhythm in order to ensure that each party organization and each labor collective works at full stretch and strives to fulfill the prescribed plan targets.

We are confident that the oblast's Communists, utilizing internal reserves, will eliminate the shortcomings that have been permitted to arise and will ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment by the oblast's industrial enterprises of the plan for the 1st year and for the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole in terms of all qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Major shortcomings in construction work have not been eradicated.

Low work quality, disruptions to schedules, and construction overruns were the most commonly cited concepts in analyzing the work of certain construction organizations in Alma-Ata City and Oblast. The construction of a number of projects at industrial enterprises is being delayed.

The plan for the commissioning of housing, health care projects, and preschool institutions has not been ensured, although more than enough assurances have been given on that score. All this, needless to say, affects the improvement of working people's cultural and consumer conditions.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to make a good start from the very first days of the new year. We have everything necessary to do this. The structure of construction management has been simplified. Subcontracting organizations are better equipped with equipment and transportation and have been supplied with material and technical resources.

The task of the oblast's party committees is to take special control of the construction of heavy and light industry projects, housing, hospitals, schools, and other sociocultural and consumer projects, including the palace of sport and the preliminary work prior to the commencement of the building of the Alma-Ata subway.

D.A. Kunayev went on to dwell on matters in the agro-industrial complex. The capital's oblast has a special place in the republic in terms of its production of agricultural produce. Party, soviet, and agricultural organs have done a great deal to further develop this most important of national economic sectors.

More than 1 billion rubles has been invested in further developing agricultural production. The grand Alma-Ata canal has been built and commissioned in record time. Major tracts of irrigated land have been opened up on which new sovkhozes have been organized. Social restructuring of the countryside is being implemented on a broad scale.

Unfortunately, as a result of weak leadership on the part of the party obkom bureau and the oblispolkom, matching results in agricultural production have not yet been obtained. Gross output growth rates are lagging behind the Food Program targets.

Reduced yields of the main agricultural crops have been permitted and economic indicators have deteriorated.

This situation is largely to be explained by low crop farming standards and irrational use of land, particularly irrigated land. Today irrigated land accounts for more than one-third of all plowland and, if used sensibly, could annually produce guaranteed harvests of food, industrial, and feed crops.

There are many examples in the oblast of farms increasing yields year in year out and successfully fulfilling national economic plans. Thus, last year the "Tausugurskiy" sovkhoz harvested 70.4 quintals of grain corn per hectare and the "Lenin" kolkhoz almost 64 quintals. The "Talgarskiy" sovkhoz harvested 47.4 quintals of cereals per hectare, and the "Oktyabrskiy", "Sattarov," and other sovkhozes have high indicators.

But in a number of rayons most crop yields were low owing to violations of irrigation procedures and technological discipline.

The relevant conclusions have not yet been drawn from the serious criticism leveled at the oblast party organization at the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum and the Central Committee Bureau, which specially examined this question.

There are many shortcomings in water resource construction. The target for the reconstruction and improvement of existing irrigated land has been thwarted. There have been no positive shifts on questions of the use of ground water.

The lags in stockraising have still not been overcome. The oblast failed to cope with the 5-year plan for milk and meat purchases, even though it has immense potential at its disposal for developing stockraising. However, the experience of front-ranking farms, on which purposeful selection and breeding work is being carried out, has not yet been reliably applied and introduced.

The "Kamenskiy" and "Aksay" livestock breeding centers and trading livestock units have long obtained milk yields of 5,000 kg from Alatau cattle. The "Alma-Atinskiy" sovkhoz has created a dairy herd with a productivity of 4,400 kg and a milk fat content of more than 4 percent.

The Uygurskoye special farming association achieves stable high weight gains and delivers livestock weighing 400 kg on average. This work is well organized on the Sarybulak special farm. Unfortunately, this experience is not being espoused by other farms.

At the same time it is necessary to actively introduce progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration.

The feed problem requires serious attention. It has become customary for certain farms and rayons to systematically fail to fulfill feed procurement plans. Life demands a further expansion of the area sown to corn, rape, soybeans, and other feed crops.

In order to replenish food resources it is necessary to expand the network of subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations and to increase returns from them as much as possible.

The situation prevailing in stockraising needs exhaustive measures from the first days of the new 5-year plan to improve the safekeeping of livestock, particularly hog herds, and to reduce various types of losses, including on the basis of intrafarm needs.

The task lies in rapidly eliminating shortcomings and bringing the oblast out of the prolonged lag in the production of grain and other plant products and in the development of stockraising.

It is necessary to devote greater attention to processing sectors, to make fuller use of collective horticulture and truck farming, and to create conditions for their development.

The vital task for party and soviet organs and the agro-industrial complex is to achieve a substantial breakthrough in agricultural production in this 1st year of the 5-year plan on the basis of the recommendations put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the Tselinograd party and economic aktiv conference and, primarily, to supply the population with meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, and other food products.

The speaker went on to say that in resolving large-scale current and long-term national economic tasks, we cannot on any account relax attention to the sphere of services to the population of cities and the countryside.

It is necessary to seek opportunities for more fully satisfying working people's needs and requirements, expanding types of services and increasing their scope, and improving the standard of services to the population.

It is necessary to be more persistent in improving the work of health care, public education, and the social welfare sphere. Here, as has already been noted, it is necessary to ensure the complete utilization of the funds annually allocated for building health care projects, schools, and preschool institutions. The improvement of medical services to the population and the pace of the implementation of the school reform depend on strengthening the network of preventive treatment institutions and public education.

The work of all types of transportation and municipal service and public catering enterprises requires close and daily attention.

It is necessary to seriously tackle the questions of cleaning the capital's air. This problem requires an urgent, comprehensive, and effective solution.

In short, in the current 5-year plan we must fully implement in good time all the outlined measures linked with improving working people's living standard.

D.A. Kunayev spoke of the progress of the report and election campaign in the republic. The report and election meetings and rayon, city, and oblast conferences that have been held have demonstrated the cohesion of the party's ranks and the indissoluble unity of party and people. They have promoted the galvanization of all intraparty life, the improvement of the work of the party's grassroots components, the enhancement of their combativeness, and the growth of Communists' vanguard role in production and in social life.

The qualitative makeup of cadres and the aktiv has noticeably improved and the level of criticism and self-critical approaches to the assessment of the work of party organizations and their leading organs and secretaries have improved.

Young people capable of vigorously and competently resolving the most complex and responsible tasks have come into elective party work.

It is now necessary to make better use of these forces and to increase demandingness on cadres and all Communists for the fulfillment of national economic plans, adopted socialist pledges, submitted remarks and proposals, and meeting and conference resolutions.

We must no longer tolerate matters being conducted lackadaisically, when vital organizational work is supplanted by a mania for meetings and empty rhetoric and when, as a consequence of reduced demandingness, cadres are not selected on the basis of their businesslike qualities. This was discussed in an utterly principled way at a party obkom plenum last year. The measures taken to strengthen the leadership of Alma-Ata Obkom and Gorkom and certain party raykoms are also well known. Party organizations are called upon to continue to wage a resolute struggle against everything that hampers work.

The oblast party organization must now devote special and prime attention to improving discipline, strengthening organization and order, and fostering in workers a sense of personal responsibility for the state of affairs and dissatisfaction with what has been achieved.

Along with production tasks educational tasks must also be more effectively resolved — a creative and benevolent atmosphere must be created in collectives and the struggle against absenteeism, violations of labor discipline, and other antisocial phenomena must be stepped up.

The major tasks of 1986 and of the 5-year plan as a whole, D.A. Kunayev noted, cannot be resolved using old methods and outdated ways and means.

That is why the new party obkom staff must resolutely restructure its work style in the spirit of present-day demands and consistently implement the Leninist principles of professionalism, publicity, flexibility, and high efficiency.

A great deal will also have to be done in order to increase the role and combativeness of all party components, especially primary party organization components. It is at the grassroots level that CPSU Central Committee directives and decisions are implemented, and work in the party as a whole depends on their work.

The first 10 days of January are over. They have opened a new working year in the new 12th 5-Year Plan, whose fate is being decided today in each labor collective, shop, team, livestock unit, and workplace.

We must all clearly realize that from the very start of this crucial and pivotal period in our development nobody is justified in bringing the inertia of backwardness and the force of habit into the new 5-year plan. Nobody can nor must work badly.

The urgent task of the day is to develop in every possible way the masses' creative energy and each person's initiative. This was pointed out in an utterly principled way at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum.

The oblast, particularly Alma-Ata city, has immense potential for improving ideological and political education work. A great contribution in this direction could be made by creative unions, scientific research institutes, and VUZes, but, unfortunately, this potential is poorly utilized.

We are confident that the capital's combative and cohesive party organization will be a model of work, will set the tone in intensifying the republic's economy, and will be in practice an active proponent of all that is innovative and front-ranking in the economy, culture, services sphere, and in party organization and educational work.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the international situation.

In conclusion D.A. Kunayev expressed confidence that Communists and all working people of Alma-Ata Oblast will cope successfully with the responsible tasks and will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

Taking part in the conference's work were N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; A.P. Kharlamov, editor in chief of *SELSKAYA ZHIZN*; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Colonel General V.N. Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; Lieutenant General G.V. Kochkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District Political Directorate; and K.S. Sultanov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

A new staff for the party obkom and the oblast party organization Auditing Commission was elected, as were the delegates to the

27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

An organizational plenum elected M.S. Mendybayev first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

Uzbek CP Plenum Relieves Shagazatov of Posts

LD241316 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 22d regular plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The plenum reviewed the draft accounting report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The plenum decided to convene the regular 21st congress of the Uzbek Communist Party on 30 January 1986.

The plenum examined organizational matters. Shagazatov was relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Construction Department [as heard] and as a Bureau member in connection with the deterioration of his health.

With this, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Usmankhodzhayev on Suppression of Criticism

PM241435 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3 15 Jan 86 p 1

[I. Usmankhodzhayev report: "How the 'Wrangle' Ended; Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Response to a *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* Article;" first three and last two grafs are editorial comment]

[Text] On 18 September 1985 *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* published the account of an assignment by our special correspondent B. Plekhanov entitled "Wrangle." It described reprisals that were taken against Razikul Jilmuratov, a teacher. Fulfilling his duty as a Communist, R. Dilmuratov exposed crude violations of the law by Kashkadarya Oblast officials and as a result was sentenced to 5 years of deprivation of freedom on a trumped up charge (allegedly for 'slander'!) (R. Dilmuratov served most of his sentence in a penal colony).

After the publication of the article in *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*, R. Dilmuratov was rehabilitated and reinstalled in his former job, but as for the culprits, most of them too remained in their former jobs until recently.

A few days ago the editorial office received a reply which contains a principled party assessment of everything that happened:

We would like to inform you that the article entitled "Wrangle" has been discussed at a session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The Bureau acknowledged that the article described correctly the crude violation of socialist legality on the part of a number of senior officials in respect of R. Dilmuratov, teacher at the Karshinskiy Polytechnic.

At the Central Committee Bureau, principed party assessments were made of the people responsible for the unlawful actions. For organizing the persecution of the author of the letter, Comrade R. Dilmuratov, and for the deliberately unobjective examination of the issues he raised, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau expelled Comrade U. Atakulov, former chairman of the Central Committee Party Commission, and Comrade G.V. Nasal, his former deputy, from the ranks of the CPSU.

Comrade V.A. Zotov, who as the republic's first deputy prosecutor sanctioned the criminal proceedings against Comrade R. Dilmuratov was expelled from the party. The Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium has been instructed to examine the question of releasing Comrade V.A. Zotov from his duties as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Court.

Comrade N. Burikhodzhayev, former Uzbek SSR prosecutor, received a reprimand and his record card has been endorsed. He has been released from the post of head of the legal section of the republic Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs.

A. Alibayev, former investigator for serious cases at the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office, who conducted the investigation in the criminal case against R. Dilmuratov was arrested and criminal proceedings against him were instituted in connection with an earlier serious crime.

Sh.O. Ubaydullayev, editor of the *TOSHKENT OKSHOMI* (*TASHKENT EVENING*) has been released from his post and given a severe reprimand including the endorsement of his record card for the deliberately unobjective publication of a feuilleton entitled "Kora Yurak" (Black Soul) in the newspaper *SOVET UZBEKISTONI* which was in crude violation of journalistic ethics.

A principled assessment was also made of a number of other officials who displayed callousness and a formalistic, bureaucratic approach in the examination of Comrade R. Dilmuratov's letters and complaints.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has drawn the attention of party committees, law enforcement organs, and editorial offices of newspapers and journals to the need most strictly to abide by the Leninist norms of party life and socialist legality, and to ensure a sensitive and attentive attitude in handling working people's letters, statements, and complaints.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau deemed it expedient to pass on Comrade R. Dilmuratov's statement addressed to the *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* editorial office about his reinstatement in the CPSU and in his post and about his other rights to the Kashkadarya Party Obkom for examination.

[Signed] I. Usmankhodzhayev, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

All Uzbek republican papers have published an extensive report on the Bureau session which discussed the article entitled "Wrangle." It notes in particular that the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has instructed party committees and law enforcement organs that it is essential "to assess instances of suppression of criticism and persecution for criticism in a principled fashion." The editorial office will not fail to keep its readers informed about further results produced by the *LITERATUR NAYA GAZETA* article.

Uzbek SSR Oblast Party Conferences Reported

GF271346 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The 19th Kara-Kalpak Oblast, 22d Samarkand Oblast, 18th Kashka Darya Oblast, 22d Fergana Oblast, and 20th Surkhan-Darya Oblast party conferences began in Nukus, Samarkand, Karshi, Fergana, and Termez, respectively, yesterday. Comrades Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee; Ashuraliyev, first secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee; Turapov, first secretary of the Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committee; Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Oblast Party Committee; and Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Surkhan-Darya Oblast Party Committee, read accounting reports to their respective meetings on behalf of their oblast party committees.

Comrades Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and (Chemedanov) section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the conference in Nukus; Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and (Defterabov), section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the conference in Samarkand; Abdullayeva, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education, and (Lavrenchev), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, are participating in the conference in Karshi; Ikramov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, and (Islomin), section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, are participating in the conference in Fergana; and Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, (Chiraschi), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee, are participating in the conference in Termez.

Tajik CP Chief Makhkamov Previews Congress

LD240002 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Dushanbe, January 23 TASS — "A rapid economic growth in Tajikistan in the coming five years will be resultant of the utilization of the achievements of scientific and technological progress. With this end in view, more than 50 big scientific and technological programmes have been elaborated and are already being implemented in the republic which has a population of four million," Kahor Makhkamov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent in connection with the 20th congress of the Communists of this Central Asian republic. The congress opens on Friday. The Communists' republican congresses which have begun in the USSR are an important stage of preparation for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which will begin in Moscow on February 25.

"In the coming five years", Makhkamov said, "it is planned to boost industrial output by 24-26 percent. It is planned to make a big stride in the development of the main branches of the economy and first of all in increasing the power potential. The Rogunskaya hydropower station, Central Asia's biggest one, will start to generate electricity in the current five-year plan period".

Touching upon the problems of the agro-industrial complex, Kahor Makhkamov said that special attention in the coming five years will be devoted to boosting the production of meat, fruit and vegetables, with positions in the picking of cotton — the staple crop of the republic — being retained.

"All this is subordinated to the main thing: to raising the living standard of the people", Makhkamov pointed out. "It is envisaged to substantially raise the wages and salaries of workers and peasants. Social consumption funds will grow by approximately 20 percent. Money from the social consumption funds is used for free education, medical treatment, the development of culture, and the payment of pensions. A housing programme is quite considerable. By the year 1990, for example, the housing fund of Dushanbe, the capital of the republic, will grow by one-third. Many well-appointed apartments and individual houses which are provided for the working people free of charge will be built in other cities as well."

CSA Reports Population Tops 278 Million

LD251534 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS — The population of the Soviet Union was 278.7 million as of January 1, this year, the Central Statistical Board of the USSR reported today.

Within a year the number of people in this country increased by 2.4 million.

Machine Tool Ministry Admits Failings

PM271832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium was held in Moscow on 27 January.

B.V. Balmont, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, delivered a report on the results of the sector's work last year and in the 11th 5-Year Plan and tasks to fulfill the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan in the light of the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Shortcomings in the sector's development were noted and the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plan for the production of a number of types of products were analyzed. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution determining the sector's most important targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan, the session participants outlined specific measures to improve the utilization of capacities, introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, save resources, and strengthen plan, labor, production, and technological discipline.

The session was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the collegium's work were I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Volskiy, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department;USSR ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and people's control organs.

Industry Meeting Notes 'Over' 3,000 Wells 'Idle'

LD251802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A meeting has been held at the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of industry leaders and skilled workers from frontranking teams involved in underground and capital repair work who have come to Moscow from all of the country's oil producing areas.

There is a reason why masters at repairing wells were invited to the ministry for consultations and to exchange experience. To be sure, one of the reasons why one of our most important industries, the fuel industry and the oil industry, has now been failing to cope for a long time with planned tasks is that wells stand idle for longer than the norm. Especially worrying is the fact that a considerable number of the wells standing idle — and there are now over 3,000 of them — are in areas of Western Siberia, the country's basic oil extracting base.

What must be done to set the situation right? Just now many well repair collectives and teams have accumulated rich experience which shows that success is secured where there is broad use of scientific and technological achievements and frontranking forms of organizing labor.

Problem in Coal, Rail Industries Examined

LD271024 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1230 GMT on 24 January 1986 carries the "Economy, Reserves, Efficiency" program on shortcomings in industry presented by Sergey Medvedev.

Medvedev begins by referring in general terms to the poor quality of Soviet-made footwear and other consumer goods and mentions the emphasis placed at a recent CPSU Politburo session on the need to ensure the good quality of products. Sometimes, he says, even the value of the Quality Label is in question. This was the case at the Minsk "50th Anniversary of the October Revolution" machine-tool association which took delivery of a defective numerically-controlled machine tool. Medvedev hands over to reporters in Alma-Ata and Minsk who provide background to the affair and interview some of the officials concerned. Listeners are invited to contact the program with their proposals on improving production efficiency.

Next, Medvedev discusses waste in the timber industry, and says that Karelian scientists have discovered a method to manufacture paper from tree bark. A correspondent in Karelia reports on a workshop where spruce bark is being put to good use, thus recovering some 10 percent of the waste in the timber industry. A senior scientist of the Timber Institute notes that current technology provides several products from bark: tannic extracts and semi-finished fiber which can be used to obtain paper and fodder yeasts.

Medvedev then turns to listeners' suggestions on saving energy at home, including a radiator valve that can be used to turn down the heat in mild weather. He says that such a device will go into production soon.

Next, Medvedev returns to the question of waste in the coal industry, which was the subject of a previous program. He asks why millions of tons of coal should be lost in transit, and continues:

"The editorial addressed this question to the Ministry of Coal Industry. Deputy Minister Comrade Slivayev's answer is already known to our listeners and to the USSR Ministry of Railways. The reply signed by Deputy Minister Comrade Ginko now lies on my dest in front of me. Unfortunately, from these official replies it becomes clear that the esteemed ministries are trying

to shift most of the blame for coal losses onto each other."

There follows a recorded interview with the deputy head of the Directorate for Economy and Rational use of Material Resources of USSR Gossnab, Marat Fedorovich Panchenko. Medvedev asks Panchenko to comment on the situation, Panchenko says:

"Unfortunately I must agree with you, and really both ministries have acted according to the Krylov principle. That is, they first considered the other's guilt and then, in passing or in an offhand way started to consider their own. We are today losing overall in railway transportation some 5 million tons of coal. This is a colossal figure, and both ministries have primarily forgotten their own measure of responsibility for the loss of coal. I shall give you some simple examples. Several years ago directive bodies took the decision for the Ministry of Coal Industry to manufacture special plants for treating the surface of the loose coals carried in open wagons an emulsion of water and fuel oil. In order to halve the losses from coal blowing away, 29 such plants should have been built. Nine were built. And yet 15 years ago in the Kuzbass an experiment was carried out on these plants and it showed that the plants pay for themselves within a year. No less responsible for those 5 million tons are the railwaymen. Look, at least one-fourth or even one-third of the open wagons which are sent for loading with coal are sent in a state of disrepair. And about 2.5 million tons of coal are dissipated, lost, during transportation."

Medvedev quotes a letter from Lyudmila Elt, deputy chief arbitrator of Kemerovo Oblast, on regulations for transporting coal in wagons in good repair. Coalmen often have to accept wagons in disrepair because there is nothing else available, and not infrequently more wagons turn up in a state of disrepair than in a state of good repair, she writes.

Panchenko says wagons in disrepair are loaded with other loose goods also. He mentions an experiment in the Kuzbass when the railway was made responsible for goods being transported intact. As a result, in 1 year losses of coal were halved, thanks to the railwaymen using only good wagons for carrying coal. But the results of the experiment were consigned to oblivion. Summing up, he says the railwaymen must stick to the regulations and the Coal Ministry must tackle the manufacture of plant for treating coal with water and fuel oil emulsion. This is made out of waste grease, thus making use of waste and saving millions of roubles.

Medvedev than turns to the reply received from USSR Gosplan to criticism heard in the "Economy, Reserves, Efficiency" program of 20 December last year. It concerned the fact that at many major meat combines livestock transportation is badly organized, so that there are long lines of vehicles outside the enterprises in which the livestock have to wait after journeys of several hundred kilometers in unsuitable vehicles. USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman Lenid Alekseyevich Bibin is interviewed by a reporter on the situation. He says:

"It is a serious question and it received serious discussion among agro-complex officials at USSR Gosplan. The decision has been made to start building over 100 slaughter-houses with cold storage in the 12th 5-Year Plan in areas of greatest raw material intensity, in addition to the major meat combines already referred to, and, simultaneously with the construction of major dairy works, more than 400 milk reception and cold storage points. Construction of such comparatively small enterprises should make it possible not only to alleviate the problem but also keep intact the produce from livestock farms, reduce the distance it needs to be carried, and, above all, cut losses of produce from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. I should add that at the same time there will be accelerated construction of hard surface roads, which will improve conditions of delivery of produce. In one year 14,000 km will be commissioned."

Medvedev concludes by inviting listeners to telephone the studio today or write with suggestions and questions.

Trade Shortcomings Discussed at Ministry Collegium

LD232346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Summary] Vladimir Mikhaylenko reports on an extended session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade, which discussed tasks in fulfilling plans for 1986. Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade, at the session. The trade turnover for the first year of the 5-year plan is due to be R342 billion. Mention was made of those goods showing a deficit, in particular footwear, children's wear, and recorder batteries.

"There was discussion about shortcomings and obvious disturbing things in trade organizations, and about violations in the public catering system, and, of course, about quality — the quality of industrial wares sent into the trade. The situation here is disastrous. Alongside the front-ranking collectives, who are proud of their products, dozens of works and factories keep sending outmoded products or obviously poor-quality goods to the shops. Some R2.8 million worth of defective and unfashionable goods have now piled up in warehouses. Time has been wasted, raw material spoiled, and labor squandered; all this at a time when millions and millions of working people are trying to make their contribution to the money-box of thrift. Trade workers and, naturally, customers are laying great claims on the production of knitted-goods factories in Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Georgia, and Armenia. Judging by the facts that were cited at the collegium the customer should be very, very careful about handling the articles from these factories. Of 10,000 articles of children's wear recently dispatched to the trade by clothing workers in Moldavia, one-third of them were determined to be below standard and taken off the shelves.

"What is behind all this? The leaders of these enterprises are pointing to out-of-date equipment and to the poor quality of raw materials, but no one is talking about the low culture of production or about a careless attitude to the problems of quality in general.

"In the new year of the 5-year plan, trade workers are setting themselves the task of hardening their demanding attitude to the quality of produce which goes to the trade, and not on the shop counter, but on the factory flow-line."

Boshnakov on 'Serious Shortcomings' in Siberia

AU211242[Editorial Report]Sofia *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* in Bulgarian on 20 January 1986 carries on page 6 a 1,500-word article by Gencho Boshnakov, special correspondent of the daily *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* in Moscow, entitled: "The Lessons of the Far North", subtitled: "Time for Serious Changes. The Masters of Deeds, and Not Those of Words, Are in Favor." The article deals with economic shortcomings in Siberia, and particularly, in the Tyumen area and with the methods of eliminating such shortcomings at the present stage of development. The article opens with the following passage:

"One of the first tasks which the CPSU assigned in connection with accelerating socioeconomic development is to stop the unfavorable trends and to overcome difficulties in the economic sector. The causes of these shortcomings are frankly pointed out. They are as follows: untimely evaluation of the changes in objective conditions of production development, insufficiently energetic and efficient measures for perfecting the methods of management and accelerating the intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress. These reasons explain the difficult situation of oil extraction in Western Siberia, as well as the failure to fulfill the plan, which resulted in considerable losses."

Boshnakov further explains that in recent years, although the Soviet Union is the "greatest producer of oil and gas in the world", and despite the fact that the extraction was growing, the plans remained unfulfilled. he adds:

"However, when the applause was at its climax, voices of alarm were also heard. Thus, for example, by the end of 1984, Vladimir Lisin, the *PRAVDA* correspondent in the Tyumen area, pointed out that after the first failure in 1983, things did not improve despite the measures adopted, and that in 1985 the debt to the state will reach dozens of millions tons of oil. This happened, as a matter of fact, and the CPSU Central Committee interfered. A working group made an inspection. A conference of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast aktivs took place in Sepetmber 1985, at which Mikhail Gorbachev, referring to the lessons of the Far North, urgently raised the question of overcoming backwardness and reorganizing the methods and style of work."

Boshnakov describes the shortcomings in question, which mainly consisted of the fact that the local managers and leaders of the oil prospecting projects, blinded by the "golden fountains" of oil, as they called the wells, forgot to think about the near future, when they will have to move farther to the north, when the working conditions would become harder, and not only more equipment and more expenditures, but more manpower as well would be needed. They forgot to build more shops, schools, and kindergartens, as well as recreation centers and sports areas, so that "the people may come here and remain, so that they may become real residents and not transitional guests, so that they may live under normal conditions."

Boshnakov stresses that "serious shoprtcomings were allowed to occur and this happened because the technical and organizational policy of the area was not accurately determined."

The author further describes other cases in the same area, where these problems were better resolved and where the production plans were successfully fulfilled. Going back to the shortcomings, he adds: "The great concern of the Tyumen population today is to stop unfavorable trends and to overcome the difficulties, to fulfill the CPSU's Energy Program. Active political and organizational work is taking place throughout the oblast and changes are coming."

Boshnakov reports on an interview he had with a group of Bulgarian construction workers in the Tyumen area, who also confirm that things are changing for the better, thanks to "increased strictness" and that "a greater quantity of more varied goods" can now be found on the market, while the shortage of certain goods is eliminated.

Boshnakov then mentions "two cases," that of the former Trust Manager Vladimir Lobanov and that of Deputy Director of Administration Vasiliy Usenko, "who were subjected to severe party punishments — Lobanov having been expelled from the party. Nikolay Sergeyev, the chief of the Nizhnyevartovskneft administration, was dismissed from his post for "misinformation regarding the plan fulfillment." Boshnakov adds: "This is the fate of all those who continue to work in the old ways and are looking for solutions on the wrong side of the fence." Boshnakov further describes the "reorganization in thought and in the approach in the style and methods of work of the party committees" and refers to the recent accountability-election conference of the CPSU oblast committee, at which First Secretary Genadiy Bogomyakov "admitted that he and the bureau had not sufficiently analyzed the state of affairs, and had failed to promptly react to the ex sting violations and deviations." Boshnakov comments on this that the "difference is by no means small" as compared to the attitude of the past and goes on: "The difference is mainly in the fact that today people are courageously facing the facts of life and are telling the truth, even if it is unpleasant, the difference is that thought about the future is based on a critical analysis of one's own work. The attitude to work, to social and individual interests is changing. Concern for main tasks is growing. Not the masters of conferences, of projects, and speeches, but those of real deeds are in favor today. Those cadres who promptly adopt and consistently implement the party line of accelerated intensification along the path of scientific-technical progress are encouraged and promoted."

Boshnakov confirms this impression on the new style of work in the Soviet Union in the closing passage of his article: "The time of great changes has come, changes which also include the lessons of the Far North — in the past and today."

Murakhovskiy on Restructuring of Agro-Industry

LD241304 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS — "You should not think that the ongoing restructuring of the Soviet agro-industrial complex has come out of the blue. A long process has led to it. Agrarian specialists have long been saying, too, that huge investment in agriculture far from always pays back," Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the recently established State Committee of the USSR for the Agro-Industry, told a correspondent of the weekly *LITERARY GAZETTE*.

"High end results can be achieved through the broad intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The further integration of collective and state farm production and the manufacturing industries is to contribute to the accomplishment of this goal.

The point of the restructuring program is to replace the outdated economic management machinery, to use cost-benefit methods on a large scale, to improve managerial structures and to ensure in practice and administration of agriculture and related industries as a single whole."

The new committee has been established on the basis of six old industries and embraces agriculture and processing and storage facilities, Murakhovskiy said. It accounts for over 30 per cent of the gross social product of the country.

The administration of both tens of thousands of collective and state farms and inter-farm associations and complexes and 25,000 factories and organizations concerned with the processing and storage of farm produce and with construction projects, material and technical supply and production services for the countryside, is being restructured.

"There has long been a need for a single centre to ensure a more flexible and economical administration of every component of the complex," the committee chairman said. "So the establishement of such a centre is an objective necessity and a command of the times. The cumbersome and costly machinery of the old ministries has been cut by 47 per cent and the structure has been drastically simplified."

According to Murakhovskiy, a reduction in the losses of farm produce in processing and storage and an improvement in its quality constitute the main goals of the committee during the current five year plan period and to the year 2000. It is planned to build new and to modernize old grain elevators and storages and stationary grain driers. About 600 major types of production equipment will go on stream to process vegetables, fruit, meat and milk.

The reorganization is aimed at giving more independence to collective and state farms, the committee chairman said. "Indeed, six ministries, 200 main administrations and a good deal of amalgamations, which were exerting pressure on farms through their republican, regional and district branches, have been dismantled. Now the number of managers has been drastically reduced. Supervision therefore will shrink. But the point is not only personnel reductions and cost-cutting. The new structure and the new rights granted to the farms have provided room for energy and initiative at every level of the committee. Proposals are now being worked out on improving the economic management mechanism.

"Farm managers will be given broader rights in improving and whittling down managerial structures and making them cheaper, and also in organizing labour and providing incentive. The pay system is to be simplified and related closer to the end results and bonuses will be revised so that they should promote the growth of labour productivity and the saving of funds and resources."

Briefs

Kamchatka Equipment — New agricultural equipment for the sowing campaign of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period has begun to arrive at the state and collective farms on Kamchatka Peninsula. Powerful D-E vessels are transporting most modern tractors, vehicles, and trailed and mounted agricultural implements from Vladivostok to Petropavlosk-Kamchatskiy. By the beginning of this season's field work, the farms of the peninsula will have received 200 tractors, almost 300 vehicles including powerful Kirovets and Kamaz vehicles, and more than 1,000 other machines and units. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 22 Jan 86 LD*]

No Casualties Reported in Kazakhstan Quake

LD251908 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At 2200 local [Kazakhstan] time the apparatus of the Central Seismic Station of Alma-Ata registered an earthquake, the epicenter of which is situated in the Zailiyskiy Alatau mountains, 50 km southeast of the capital of Kazakhstan. In Alma-Ata, underground tremors of force 4-5 were felt. There are no casualties or destruction.

New 'Mir' Space Station Planned for Orbit

LD271457 Prague CTK in English 1326 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 27 (CTK correspondent) — The Soviet Union will orbit a new type of space station, "Mir," next month. Soviet Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov has given brief characteristics of the space stations of the "Mir" type at a lecture in the Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow.

The station, which is able to work permanently in outer space, is undergoing final tests at present. It will be assembled from a number of modules which will substantially extend room for the work of cosmonauts and will make it possible to establish specialized work places.

The equipment of the station with several electronic automatic computers will make it an autonomous space unit capable to operate without ground control. Computers will monitor and analyse the situation in all parts of the station and give necessary instructions to cosmonauts. At the same time they will serve as a databank for the implementation of scientific programs and will process gathered data and send this information to earth.

Space Institute Cites Vega Probes Orbit Change

LD271122 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The two Soviet Vega probes heading for a rendezvous with Halley's comet are to correct their orbits for the last time between the 8th and 10th of next month, according to the Moscow Institute of Space Research. The rendezvous is to take place in early March. The international venture involves the Soviet Union and eight other countries. The participants are rehearsing various contingencies concerning the rendezvous. The rendezvous between the probes and the comet is going to take place within a tiny fraction of time, since they are coming to each other at a tremendous speed. The purpose of what is described as the most ambitious space project yet is to try and solve the mystery of comets, thought to be the ancestors of the solar system.

Youth Expedition Begins Arctic Trip

LD231456 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, January 23 TASS — A polar expedition of the Soviet youth paper *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* left Moscow for the Arctic today where it will start a ski trip. For the first time ever the route of the skiers will pass through drift ice. The task will be made even more complicated by the polar night.

The expedition includes 11 enthusiasts who opted for the most difficult route in the Arctic regions. They are to cover 520 kilometers separating the Soviet drifting stations North Pole-26 and North Pole-27. During the trip they are to cross the so-called pole of relative inaccessibility. This is a reference point considered to be situated at an equal distance from the northernmost points of the continents.

Dmitriy Shparo, the leader of the expedition, said that during the trip the group is to use a new type of radio contact. It is to be maintained with the help of an automatic radio beacon. It is to transmit signals through the Cospas (search and rescue) satellite to Moscow. The messages will be short — providing only the precise location of the group. Another part of the program is medical. Researchers from the Novosibirsk Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine asked the expedition to carry out a plan of study of the performance of human organism in the extreme conditions at the highest altitudes of the planet.

Poor Quality of TV Transmission Criticized

PM251439 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Ye. Malikov, chairman of the Chita Oblispolkom Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "Missing Picture; On the Quality of Television Broadcasts in the Country's Eastern Regions"]

[Text] Every day in the performance of my duty I switch on a television and look at its blue screen for hours. It is also my duty to read the letters of complaint from irate television viewers. It is a paradoxical situation: The creative collective of the committee for television and radio broadcasting tries to find new forms of broadcasts and puts effort into improving their ideological and artistic standard, but the stream of complaints is growing. Why? Because, unfortunately, all the efforts of the broadcast producers often are simply wiped out. I am speaking of the phenomenon which the people have aptly christened with the ironic name "barelyvision" [elevideniye]. This is when a gray blur of fuzzy contours is shown on the screen instead of a clear color picture.

The problem is that many retransmitters in the Transbaykal operate with serious shortcomings. What is preventing the matter from being sorted out?

Here is one reason. The technical control departments in the committees for television and radio broadcasting are small in number and not in al position to detect every imperfection in the work of a large, ramified transmission network. Following up letters and complaints, we are constantly carrying out checks, but no sooner have we eliminated a malfunction in one place than a signal comes in about a "break" in another. No, I am not advocating an increase in monitoring personnel: This would change little. The main thing is to fundamentally change the

attitude toward television broadcasting quality among communications workers.

As yet, communications workers are clearly giving priority to improving the work of the postal, telegraph, and telephone network and are by no means lavishing attention on television and radio. This situation is also made more complex by the imperfection of the administrative system. Some stations and retransmitters are subordinate to the oblast production and technical communications administration, while others are in the hands of organizations directly subordinte to the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of Communications. This lack of coordination by no means helps matters.

I will dwell on another problem. Today, sets of television reporting equipment are the most promising form of equipment. But they are imported. And that is why we do not have many of them. And there also is as yet no serial production of mobile television videorecorder stations in our country.

Sound recorders for reporters and equipment for radio stations are also imported. And this list could be continued. And so is it not time that the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, USSR Gosplan, and the corresponding industrial ministries gave serious throught to this?

And, finally, about the quality of our own equipment, of what we already manufacture ourselves. For example, "PEM-1" an electronic panel for the assembly of videofilm. The machine performs the assembly process precisely in accordance with the code compiled by the director. Good, is it not? However, the preparatory period — running through the video recordings, compiling the code, and other operations — takes up an incredible amount of time. Labor productivity with the aid of the machine... drops by a factor of about 1.5.

Representatives of the Kirovograd radio articles plant, the manufacturer of "PEM-1," attempt to reassure us by saying: this is temporary, for the assimilation period, for 6 months, a year, and then the matter will improve a little. What does "a little" mean?

...Nevertheless, how aptly have the people named our technically imperfect television "barelyvision"! Surely the time has come to take this irony as a guide to the most decisive technical improvements.

Transcaucasian MD Exercises Planned for 17-21 Feb
LD271721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In the USSR Armed Forces, during the period 17-21 February 1986, the holding of exercises is planned by trooops of the Transcaucasian Military District in the area of Tetri-Tskaro, Kirovobad, Tsiteli-Tskaro, and Sagaredzho. The exercises are being held with the aim of resolving questions concerning the interaction of the various ranks of troops. Units and subde tachments of the Ground Troops and the Air Force, with an overall strength of approximately 25,000, are involved in the exercises.

Volkogonov Commentary on Role of Armed Forces
LD231434 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1630 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Video talk by Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, deputy head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Our talk today is devoted to the military questions set out in the draft new revised edition of the CPSU Program.

Military questions in the party Program have been set out in all of its four parts — there is no individual special part. But virtually all the major parts contain various aspects of military problems. The Moloch of war has always gathered an abundant harvest. Historians reckon that during the whole of man's written history, about 14,000 wars have blazed in the world and they believe that no more than 200-250 years alone were peaceful ones. All the rest of the time war, the torch of war, was invariably blazing somewhere. And the draft new revised edition of the Program stresses that questions of war and peace are the most acute and most important questions of our time.

I would like to dwell on three problems which in our view have been set forth most clearly in the party Program as regards strictly military questions.

The first group of these problems is connected with the development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine about war and peace in the draft new revised edition of the party Program.

In all the wars I just mentioned, the multitude of wars, the kaleidoscope of wars, the exploiter regime is the source of all these wars. The presence of this source is also confirmed by the fact that in imperialist circles, and first of all in the United States, a military-industrial complex has formed and exists. The party Program gives a precise account of the structure and the main content of the military-industrial complex which is made up first of all of the monopolies, the state power [gosudarstvennaya vlast], the generals, militarized science — science which is used for the purpsoes of militarization. This sinister symbiosis between the manufacturers of death and state power is, as the party program stresses, an increasing and most substantial source of present-day danger, of danger of war to the whole of human civilization.

Basically, it can be said that this military-industrial complex, this alliance between the manufacturers of death and the imperialist state, is a potential for war. But at the same time the party Program stresses that the presence of this terrible danger which exists today does not mean the inevitability, the fatal inevitability of war. Why? Because, as the document stresses, a mighty peace potential exists, a potential which is capable of blocking the manifestation of the causes of wars and of not permitting the very worst. And the worst, as the draft new revised edition of the party Program says, is essentially calling into question the existence of human civilization itself, is the possibility of turning it into an asphalt desert.

This peace potential is made up first of all of the economic and military might and the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries, the large zone of countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia which not infrequently we call developing countries, for which war is absolutely not needed for their development. Finally, it is also made up of the large-scale democratic antiwar, antimilitarist movements which have gripped a multitude of states of the world. And in a sense the reasonable, considered, realistic actions of some state figures and leaders also from the capitalist countries can be counted as belonging to the peace potential. Well then, the presence of this very peace potential makes it possible to claim — and this is stressed in the program — that a fatal inevitability of war does not exist even though the threat, the danger today is great.

And together with this, in connection with this, the second group of questions. The party Program notes that it cannot admit to the worst outcome — the outbreak of war. And here it is stressed that an immense role in performing this historic, I would even say fateful [sudbanosnyy], task belongs to the Soviet Armed Forces. The party Program notes outright that our party, the Communist Party, regards the defense of the socialist fatherland, the strengthening of the country's defense as one of the most important functions of the socialist state. Essentially, whether or not there will be war depends not only on those who look at the entire world through aiming sights [perekrestye pritsela] but also on the forces of peace and security. And in this light it is extremely interesting to look on the role, the social role of the Soviet Armed Forces which they play today.

Proceeding from the tenets which have been set out in the draft new revised edition of the party Program, it can be said that the main destiny of the Soviet Armed Forces is to be ready, as the Program says, to foil any aggressive half-formed intentions of imperialism and to rout any aggressor if the latter decides to go in for a nuclear adventure.

I think that one could differentiate and show that this basic function, basic social role, is taking on a different aspect, so to say, and is being implemented in a whole range of sectors. Which ones? Well, first, the defense of the socialist homeland, the cradle of all our feats and hopes, the dearest thing we and you have: the defense of the fatherland. The second sector — the realization of the social role, the social function, of the Soviet Armed Forces — is connected with the need to defend the socialist community in the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization, together with our friends. And the existence of the Warsaw Pact Organization for decades now shows how success-

fully this organization is performing its function. Finally, I would like to stress that the Soviet Armed Forces, being revolutionary in their essence, are giving the necessary aid to progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the appropriate form: Giving moral aid and support, training specialists, etc. And, perhaps, today one of the most important sectors is that the Soviet Armed Forces have essentially turned into a factor for peace and security, very interesting and distinctive dialectics of such a process.

Turn over the pages of history in your mind and you will satisfy yourselves that from the moment when states arose and when armies were created as an instrument of violence, an instrument of war, at all times the army has been an instrument of war. It is only under socialism, today, now, in our era, in our time, that the socialist armed forces have turned into an instrument of peace. Such are the distinctive, unusual dialectics of the development of the socialist armed forces, whereas the imperialist armed forces continue to be an instrument of diktat, an instrument of pressure, an instrument for achieving political purposes by means of violence.

The Soviet Armed Forces are today fulfilling their role primarily in such a way. Because, the fact that for four decades now we have succeeded in containing, in not permitting, a third world war is not simply due to the good will of the imperialist leaders, of the imperialist circles. This has become possible, as the Program stresses, because we have reached military-strategic parity, that is, balance, equality with the probable potential enemy, the aggressive circles. And essentially it can be said that this dependence between strategic parity, our capability and the possibility of maintaining military-strategic parity, and the possibility of war acts a distinctive law of the preservation of peace. As long as we are able to maintain this parity there is every reason to assume that imperialism will hardly decide to go in for a nuclear adventure. This is a very important conclusion and its tenets are set out in the party Program. I would like to say at the same time that the party Program stresses that the Soviet Armed Forces confess, if one can put it that way, or proceed from a doctrine which has a defensive nature. The leadership of the Communist Party is the bedrock [osnova osnov] of Soviet military construction. It lays down military policy and it also formulates doctrine. What is the essence of the doctrine?

The essence of the doctrine is the state's official views on a possible war, on the nature of preparations for it, and on ways of not permitting this war. Well, our doctrine is exclusively [sugubo] defensive. Judge for yourselves: Could a state which confesses aggressive goals, take on itself the unilateral obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This is being done only by us, the socialist states.

The third group of questions, problems of a military nature in the draft new revised edition of the Program, I would say, is devoted to discharging the sacred obligation of each citizen of our country: to be ready to defend the socialist fatherland. The draft new revised edition of the Program stresses that each citizen should regard this duty, the duty of defending the socialist fatherland, as sacred, just as serving in the armed forces is also a sacred duty. The draft Program says that in these conditions the military-patriotic education of the population, especially of young people, is one of the most important problems and tasks of the party's ideological work. For, essentially patriotic education is instilling readiness to defend the dearest thing we have: the fatherland. Patriotism is, I would say, simultaneously a love for the place of one's birth and devotion to communist ideals. Our Soviet patriotism is not of such a platonic, contemplative nature. It is effective patriotism. It is an effective factor. It is readiness to do everything for the flourishing of the beloved fatherland.

And now the reorganization, the changes for the better which are taking place in our country are again lighting up and emphasizing the thought that the secret of success today and of future successes is extremely simple: it depends on how we discharge our duty, our civic, official, party, and public duty. If every one of us were to fulfill his duty selflessly today and always, tomorrow and in future, as his party and Komsomol conscience, his conscience as a citizen of our fatherland, orders him to, many of the problems with which we are plagued today would simply disappear.

I would like to say at the same time that the party Program in its revised edition is devoting a great deal of space to the further perfecting of party-political work in the Armed Forces, to the need to strengthen ties between the army and the people, to the need to strengthen the principle of sole responsibility [yedinona chaliye].

These are some of the most important principles of military construction, responsibility for the implementation of which falls upon the Communist Party which is responsible for the implementation of military construction.

I would also like to stress that, in the present conditions when the danger of war exists in reality and when this danger is great, an extraordiarily great deal depends on the ability of the Armed Forces to respond to any challenges. We are aware today that the United States is preparing to deploy weapons in space, that it is essentially continuing the widespread deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and is conducting other preparations. In these conditions the Soviet Armed Forces, the draft Program stresses, must do everything in order to prevent unilateral military advantages. And the servicemen of the Army and the Navy and all personnel are true to the instructions and the tasks which have been set for the Army and the Navy by the party.

So one could say that all the military questions which are set out in the party Program — and we have touched upon some of them in our conversation — in the final analysis come down to the following: that we want peace to reign on earth, that we are in favor of strengthening peace, and the essence of all the Soviet proposals comes down to decreasing the possibility of nuclear war at the present time. The next task is to remove this possibility even further, to make it even smaller, and finally the last task is to totally exclude war from the life of human society.

This is, in brief, the spectrum of issues and problems of a military nature which are considered in the Program of our party and in its new edition.

Army Draftees Meet With Veterans of DRA Service

PM211257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Captain 3d Rank A. Shadrin report: "Educating Patriots"]

[Text] Hundreds of young men who are due for army and navy service this year gathered in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army for the ceremonial opening of the All-Union Mass Defense Work Month.

Devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress, the month is being held at the decision of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. On the eve of the 68th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, young people from the country's cities and villages will meet with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and with servicemen who are holders of high state awards for heroism displayed in the fulfillment of international duty in Afghanistan. At present the screens of the All-Union Movie Festival of Military-Patriotic Films are lighting up in republic capitals and oblast centers.

Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet G. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, talked about this at the opening of the month.

Veterans Profiled

PM211208 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 18 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 6 a 600-word article by S. Gryazev and V. Khabarov under the headline "With Dignity and Honor; After Service on Afghan Soil." The article reads as follows:

"Not all of those who are pictured on these photographs know each other. But they do have something in common that binds them together — all these young people of different ages carried out their international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

"Their destinies differed: Some are studying, others are working, but whatever yesterday's soldiers do, they do thoroughly, conscientiously, and like people who can always be trusted in everything.

"Sergeant Rakhim Burkhanov was drafted after his 3rd year in a construction technical college. Having served, he went back for his 4th year but soon realized that he could not live without the Army. His commander, Lieutenant Colonel V. Dyugayev, was 'to blame' for that. Rakhim firmly resolved to become an officer and successfully passed the entrance examinations. Now he is a student at the USSR KGB Moscow Higher Border Guards Command College named for the Moscow City Soviet.

"His comrades elected him, a young Communist, a member of the subunit's Komsomol bureau.

"Yuriy Zolotukhin and Yevgeniy Borodin were assault troops in the recent past and are now 5th-year students at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Economic Faculty. They are friends and come from [illegible] in their native Voronezh at predr[illegible]

"Recently both have had new arrivals — a son, Ivan, for Yuriy Zolotukhin and a son, Fedor, for Ye[illegible]niy Borodin. The appearance of the 'future assault troops' has added appreciably to their concerns, particularly if you consider that it is now a busy time for the young fathers and mothers: They are taking their state examinations.

"It is also a busy time for Reserve Sergeant Nikolay Graskov and Reserve Private Ildyrym Gurbanov, young workers at the Moscow automobile plant named for the Lenin Komsomol (AZLK), who came to the plant on a Komsomol travel pass after serving in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The assimilation of a new model of the popular 'Moskvich' is under way here. Yesterday's servicemen are trying to work conscientiously and in shock fashion. Nikolay Graskov, for instance, is already a shock worker of communist labor and a 'AZLK quality standout.' Ildyrym Gurbanov has also given the best possible account of himself." [The text is accompanied by three photographs, one showing a group of smiling soldiers, another showing two men pushing baby carriages followed by women, and the third showing two men on a car production line]

Editorial Stresses Training, Discipline

PM231415 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 19 January 1986 First Edition front-pages a 1,800-word editorial under the heading "Heroes of Daily Military Routine" which discusses how "The heroism displayed in battle is always preceded by the heroism of persistent, routine work to master weapons, combat equipment, and tactical methods." In particular it states:

"The combat experience of our subunits from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan convinces us daily that it is those people who do not spare their sweat during exercises, who can wield weapons skillfully, who are disciplined, vigilant, and physically and mentally tempered, who show themselves in the best way in the complex circumstances of real fighting against armed gangs. For instance, officers A. Petrunin, M. Larionov, N. Lukashev, and many others have shown themselves to be just such skilled, courageous, and worthy servicemen. Their subordinates are the same. Not the least role here is played by the personal example of officers and their constant exactingness toward themselves, their closeness to people, and their ability to march ahead and to lead.

"Captain M. Larionov, during a fight against the dushmans, was wounded twice, but did not leave the battlefield. This fact, which takes just two lines to relate, has an enormous educational effect for the soldiers and officers of the battalion in which Larionov serves. Because there is nothing more striking and magnetic than the living, graphic example of an officer, Communist, and senior comrade."

The final part of the editorial discusses how these qualities can be developed.